The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1872. NUMBER 109.

FURS.

TO THE LADIES AND PUBLIC GENERALLY.

FARNSWORTH, BROWN & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS, will, for the next thirty days, retail Ladies' and Gents'

FURS,

such as Seal, Mink, &c., at Wholesale Prices. Also, Wolf, Lynx, Fox, and all other kinds of Fancy Robes.

256, 258, 260 & 262 Madison-st., Directly opposite Field, Leiter & Co.

FURS Sable, Mink, Ermine, Seal, &c. Children's Furs, Gents' Seal Caps and Gloves. Sleigh Robes, &c. LOWEST PRICES.

S. BARNES & CO., 164 East Madison-st.

FANCY GOODS.

AT WHOLESALE.

A General Assortment of

Fine Fancy Goods,

FOR SALE TO THE TRADE, AT LOW PRICES, BY

BURLEY & TYRRELL, 274, 276 & 278 Wabash-av., CORNER VAN BUREN-ST.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE Tribune Building

are nearly finished. Several are not untaken. Fire-proof, with suits. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of

W. C. DOW, Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

TO RENT.

Two well-built, comfortable brick houses on corner of Michigan-av. and Thirty-fifth-st., supplied with all city conveniences, cheap. Apply to M. S. JOHNSTON, 40 Exchange Building.

DRESS CLEANING.

SPOTS REMOVED from the most delicate fabric, by a new process, without cleaning the whole.

DRESSES CLEANED without ripping or removing any trimming.

A. SCHWARZ, 93 Illinois-st. and 264 West Madison-st. Branch Office, 397 South State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HUMAN HAIR GOODS.

$10,000 Worth

to be sold at an immense sacrifice before Christmas at

196 State-st.

WHITE AND DRAFT BOOKS, at Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, 118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

On and after Dec. 2, our Mortgage Banking office will be in Honore Block, corner of Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

GALLUP & PEABODY.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

Parties wishing an interest in a new Commercial and Manufacturing Agency now being formed in this city, will please address with real name, and stating where an interview can be had, P. S. Tribune office.

DIG

Loans Negotiated

on real estate in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. RUBBARD, Jr., 163 East Washington-st.

HOTELS.

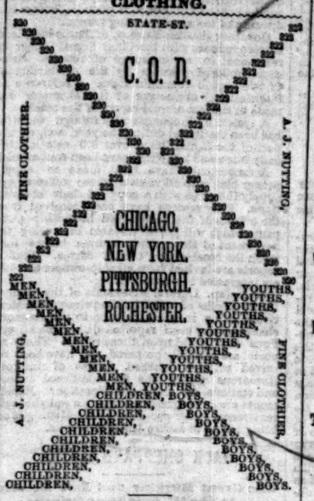
CITY HOTEL, Cor. Sixteenth and State-sts. Rates Reduced to $2.00 per Day. J. W. TOWN, Proprietor.

WANTED.

WANTED. Money to loan on collaterals. HAMMOND & WATSON, 84 Washington-st.

CLOTHING.

STATE-ST.



LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF

FINE CLOTHING!

EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET, FOR ALL AGES AND ALL SIZES. EXTRA LARGE MEN FITTED.

A. J. NUTTING,

THE ONLY NEW YORK C. O. D. FINE CLOTHING HOUSE IN THE WEST.

ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK RECEIVED DAILY FROM OUR NEW YORK BROADWAY HOUSE.

320 and 322 STATE-ST. BRANCH, 48 WEST MADISON-ST.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, &c.

AT WHOLESALE!

Recent Direct Importations of

French China, Bohemian Glassware, Lava & Parian Goods.

Large Lot of French and German

Motto Cups & Saucers, Motto Mugs & Toy Sets, China & Bohemian Vases

To the Trade at LOW PRICES.

F. & E. JAEGER, 73 WABASH-AV.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

Europe Ahoy!

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.

The Steamships of this Line now sail from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool on WEDNESDAYS, and not Saturdays, as heretofore.

From New York to Queenstown and Liverpool:

ITALY ..... Wednesday, Dec. 11.
SPAIN ..... Wednesday, Dec. 18.

And every succeeding Wednesday.

Rates to or from British Ports, $29.

Rates to or from German and Scandinavian Ports As Low as by any other Line.

WILLIAM MACALISTER, 55 Market-st., Chicago.

HO! FOR EUROPE.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Established, 1840.

RATES ADVANCED.

To or from British points - - - - $30.00
To or from German points - - - 35.00
To or from Bremen or Skandinavian points - - - - - - - - - - 38.00

P. H. DuVERNET, General Western Agent, 73 Market-st.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

For Sight is Priceless!!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It

If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by

E. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.

CAUTION—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 69 State-st. and 21 West Madison-st., and W. M. MAYO, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-first-st., JOHN G. ASHLEMAN, No. 69 Wabash-av., Jewellers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ill., from whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

FOR SALE.

HOPS.

Choice Wisconsin crop of '72 on consignment and for sale by SMITH & DEXTER, 121 South Water-st.

LOST.

LOST!

A young German girl, recently arrived in this city, left three trunks, containing valuables, with some family baptismal papers, on the West Side. Being a stranger in this city, she cannot find the place mentioned. Should this meet the eyes of said family they will confer a great favor by sending their address to HEISSLER & JUNGE, 425 South Clark-st.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Wiley M. Egan Chapter, No. 128, R. A. M.—Annual Convocation this (Friday) evening, in Pleiades Hall, on West Twelfth-st. Members are hereby notified to be present for the election of officers and payment of dues.

C. G. HOWELL, Sec'y.

Masonic.

Oriental Lodge, No. 82, A. F. & A. M.—Hall, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. Regular Communication this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business. By order of the Master.

R. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

Notice.

The next regular meeting of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union, No. 1, will be held on Monday evening, Dec. 30, at their Hall, Harrison-st.

E. OWENS, President.

Ancient Order of Foresters.

Attention, 79 Foresters!—Notice is hereby given that the Grand Opening of Court Enterprise, No. 4,197, will take place on Saturday, Dec. 7, at 8 P. M., at 276 West Twelfth-st., at 6 o'clock sharp. All brothers are cordially invited.

J. FURLONG, Rec. Sec'y.

PUBLIC HALL AT HIGHWOOD.

HIGHWOOD, Lake Co., Ill., Dec. 2, 1872.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Highwood exults in the opening of its public hall, in which religious exercises were held for the first time last Sabbath, Dec. 1. It is convenient, well seated, heated, and lighted, and the citizens of the place and vicinity are determined to derive profit and enjoyment from the use of it for religious, literary, and social purposes during the coming winter.

Bismarck and the Junker Party—Names of Some of the New Peers.

The Brussels correspondent of the London Telegraph writes:

Some interesting details have come to light connected with the present crisis in Prussia. Imperial Majesty, although he has not openly given in his adherence to Prince Bismarck, could not be persuaded to open the sitting in person and deliver the speech. The Junker Court party and the Junker party are mightily irritated at Prince Bismarck's attitude throughout the recent negotiations, and it is a common assertion that his action has been in a fixed way in the Crown Prince's interest. They declare that there is a latent intention to substitute an Upper Chamber of the Reichstag, or National Parliament, and altogether swamp the political entity of the Diets. This would completely satisfy Prussianism, because it would crush and extinguish the Legislatures of the non-Prussianized States, and completely fuse Darmstadt, Nassau, etc., into the Prusso-German Empire. The Crown Prince in the future would then be Emperor of Germany, and not German Emperor. To achieve that and particularism would have to be annihilated throughout the whole empire.

"I have heard here the names of some of the new Peers; amongst them are Hansemann, Eichroder, Krupp, Borsig, the maker of locomotives, and several other gehcimrathe, steady supporters of the Government."

Election of a Bishop.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—The Protestant Episcopal Churches of Massachusetts to-day held a special convention and elected the Rev. Benjamin Henry Paight, of New York, Bishop, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Bishop Eastburn.

Steamboat News.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 4.—A *Chronicle* despatch says that the steamer R. C. Gray, which was yesterday reported in a sinking condition near Alvis Ford, Ind., had succeeded in repairing her injuries and was reloading her freight last night.

Ocean Steamship News.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The steamships City of London, from Greece, and the Sannatian, from Victoria, have arrived out.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady at \$5.50@5.85; family, \$6.00@10.00. Corn in demand, 60c; prime, 62c. Oats firm at 45c. Rye steady at \$1.25 a quarter.

PROVISIONS—Prime at \$26.00@27.00; choice scarce at \$30.00. Mess pork dull; mess, \$18.50. Bacon dull; shoulders, 8¼@9¼c; hams, 15½@16c. Lard steady; tierces, 8¾@8¾c; keg, 9¾@10c.

GROCERIES—Sugar firm; common, 6¾@7c; good common, 7½c; fair to fully fair, 8@8½c; prime, 11½@11¾c; good common to fair, 47@48c. Coffee strictly prime, 22@25c.

MOLASSES—Dull and lower at 92@97c.

MARRIED.

BARNARD—NOYES—At the Sherman House, Dec. 4, by Rev. W. W. King, Thomas G. Barnard, of Minneapolis, Minn., and Mrs. Sarah J. Noyes, of Mass.

BARRON—STRAPPE—In Chicago, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 3, by Dr. Patterson, Mr. Barron to Miss May Strappe.

CHARLE—STANLEY—At the residence of the bride's parents, Tuesday, Dec. 3, by the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D. D., Mr. Charles Charle, of Detroit, Mich., to Miss Sarah E. Stanley, daughter of Mr. W. Stanley, of this city. No cards.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

IMPORTANT ART SALE, AT AUCTION.

ELISON & FOSTER would respectfully call the attention of dealers and lovers to the rare and valuable collection of

Paintings and Works of Art

BELONGING TO THE BROOKLYN ART GALLERY,

to be collected during the past year by its president, CHARLES CODE, Esq., from all the principal

ART CENTRES OF EUROPE.

In this collection will also be found contributions from the leading

Artists of America.

The entire collection will be on exhibition, with catalogues, at

STORE NO. 970 WABASH-AV.,

Near Twenty-second-st.

Among the army of artists represented in the collection will be found the names of such as

Albert Bierstadt, Regis Gignoux, F. E. Church, W. T. Richards, W. H. de Haas, Geo. L. Brown, and many of equal celebrity.

The whole to be sold by auction without reserve on Thursday and Friday, Afternoons and Evenings, DEC. 5 and 6, at 2 and 7½ o'clock.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

In our sale of Thursday, Dec. 5, at 9 1-2 a.m., we shall offer

Custom-made Clothing, Cassimeres, Knit Goods, Notions, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Fleece-Lined Gloves, Army Dress Coats, Nav. Jackets and Pants.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION.

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Sofas, Lounges, Mattresses, Tables, Chairs, Rockers, Mirrors, Pianos, 10 crates W. G. Crockery, 50 Show Cases, 100 Round-end Bedsteads, 75 Extension Tables, 50 rolls Wool Carpet, 40 rolls Floor Oil Cloth,

ON SATURDAY, DEC. 7, AT 9½ O'CLOCK.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By HARRISON & CO.

REGULAR DRY GOODS SALE

THIS MORNING, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

Very large sale of SPLENDID GOODS—

Furs, Hats and Caps, Woollen Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods, Toys, and, altogether, a fine line of goods.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 81 South Canal-st.

THIS MORNING, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

In connection with our Regular Sale, we offer the

ENTIRE STOCK OF A RETAIL MERCHANT.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 81 South Canal-st.

TEN GOOD CUTTERS AT AUCTION.

Friday Morning, Dec. 6, at 10 o'clock.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 81 South Canal-st.

WASHINGTON.

Boutwell Threatens to Organize Another Syndicate.

Proposed Appointment of a Board of Commerce Composed of Cabinet Officers.

What the Board Shall Do to Further Our Foreign Commerce.

How the Radical Majority in the Senate Has Fixed Up the Committees.

The Navy to Be Increased by Six Sloops.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANOTHER SYNDICATE THREATENED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—After his argument, today, before the Committee of Ways and Means, on behalf of the bill to reduce the number of Internal Revenue officers, the Secretary of the Treasury had a consultation with the members of the Committee concerning the negotiation of the balance of the new funding loan. The Secretary informed the Committee that, unless action should be taken by Congress to the contrary, he would proceed to form another syndicate, and negotiate the balance of the loan. If any new legislation was to be passed, he hoped the Committee would urge liberal commissions for the negotiation of the loan. He did not propose the consolidation of the loan into a 5 per cent bond, as has been stated. He thinks he can negotiate the balance of the loan at 4 and 4½ per cent. The Committee will take the matter into consideration.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The House Commerce Committee determined, to-day, to report to the House, and press a vote as soon as possible, Mr. Shellabarger's bill for the encouragement of the foreign commerce of the United States, providing for a "Board of Commerce," consisting of the Secretaries of the Treasury, Navy, and Interior, and Postmaster-General, subject to the control of the President, whose duty will be of a most important character, as it will have to prepare and execute, and cause to be enforced, all contracts in which the Government is interested, and which may be made in aid of foreign or domestic commerce, and in the interest of emigrants and American seamen; to collect, arrange, and report to the President statistics concerning the commerce of the United States and of other nations, calculated to show the wants of American commerce, together with any recommendations they may deem proper for such commerce. They are also to be authorized to offer a bounty of not more than \$15 per ton, to be paid each year for a period of five years, for the construction in the United States of iron steamships, and \$12 per ton for other steamships of not less than 1,000 tons each, not exceeding 500,000 tons in the aggregate, and not more than 100,000 tons shall be authorized in any one year, these ships to be employed exclusively in the foreign trade. The Board shall, in making provisions for and entering into any contract for the payment of a bounty, provide for one line of iron steamships, of the description mentioned, between any port or ports of the United States and one or more of the principal ports of the continent of Europe; one first-class line between New York City and some principal port or ports in the West Indies and Mexico; one between New Orleans and the West Indies, and Brazil; one between New Orleans and Mexico, and one between San Francisco and Australia and New Zealand, and in others of the islands of the Pacific. Several other provisions are made in the bill, including bonded stores and supplies, free of duty, to United States vessels employed in the foreign trade, or in the fisheries under regulations prescribed by the Commissioners. This bill has been boiled down from several others on the same subject, and is believed to be quite complete in detail. All of the Republican members of the House Committee favor the bill, and one of the Democratic members may also vote for it. In the House, it will, however, be generally considered in the light of a purely partisan measure, and may encounter the opposition of almost the entire Democratic side.

THE LOUISVILLE CANAL.

The Committee appointed a sub-committee to prepare, immediately, the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, and another to examine into the liabilities of the Louisville and Portland Canal, whose indebtedness is estimated to be nearly a million and a half of dollars. The question involved in this matter is whether the United States shall pay that indebtedness and purchase the remaining few shares of stock and throw the canal open to free navigation, or continue to collect tolls as at present until the liabilities are wiped out, as expected.

THE NAVAL INCREASE.

The House passed the so-called "Ten Sloop bill" to-day, with several amendments. As it passed, it provides for six instead of ten sloops-of-war, three to be built in Government navy yards, and three in the yards of private individuals. The Senate will not likely pass the bill as it goes from the House, but will provide for ten vessels, in which condition the bill will go to a Conference Committee, by whom it is probable a compromise will be made upon eight sloops. The bill took almost the entire day in the House, and the discussion upon it was generally interesting, though very few of the members were well enough informed in relation to ship-building to warrant them in entering into that branch of the debate.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

A somewhat delicate task was imposed on the Democratic Senators to-day. The Republican Caucus Committee, returning to the old practice, inaugurated before the war, last night informed the Democrats that so many places would be left open to be filled by the minority. In this latter class were included all the Liberal Republican Senators, who were treated as if they belonged to the minority, and their further assignments to Committee posts were left entirely with the Democrats. The consideration of the question has occupied the attention of the Liberals and Democrats nearly all day. But one vacancy was left to be filled by these Senators in the Foreign Relations, Judiciary, and Finance Committees, the three most important committees of the body last session. The Democrats were represented on these committees by Casserly, Thurman, and Bayard respectively, while Schurz, Trumbull, and Fenton represented in the same degree the Liberal element. The question for the Democrats to decide was: would they continue their old representation, or would they divide their honors with the Liberal Republicans. Some individual sacrifice was required, and the Democrats most particularly interested acquitted themselves with great credit. The question of representation on the Foreign Relations Committee was left entirely to Senator Casserly, present incumbent, and Senator Schurz was notified by the Democrats of the action of the Republican Caucus Committee, as were also the other Liberal Republicans. Rice and Tipton went into the Democratic caucus for the purpose of arranging the list honorably. Schurz, however, promptly refused to accept this sacrifice at the hands of the Democrats. He took the ground that the Democrats were entitled to their old number retained, and that, so far as he was concerned, he should not allow them to be generous at the expense of justice. Senator Casserly, who was the most immediately interested, insisted that this honor should be given Schurz, who was unwillingly compelled to accept. The same considerations were also involved in the Judiciary and Finance Committees, consequent upon the removal of Senators Trumbull and Fenton. Senator Sumner, by his notification that he could not do Committee work this winter under the restrictions of his medical adviser, had taken himself out of the list to be treated. It was considered that, in view of the relations of Schurz, Fenton and Trumbull should give way, and that Thurman and Bayard should be continued in their old positions respectively on the Finance and Judiciary Committees. Tipton was continued in his place on the Committee on Territories, where Fenton was also assigned, the caucus having two vacancies here. Senator Wilson was continued at the head of the Military Committee, the understanding being that he was to do merely nominal duty, Senator Logan being the active member and the successor to this important position when Wilson will be sworn in as Vice President. The caucus will report to the Senate, to-morrow, the following Chairmen for Standing Committees: Privileges and Elections, Morton, *vice* Sumner; Foreign Relations, Cameron; Finance, Sherman; Appropriations, Cole; Commerce, Chandler; Manufactures, Hamlin; Agriculture, Frelinghuysen, *vice* Morton; Military Affairs, Wilson; Naval Affairs, Cragin; Judiciary, Edmunds, *vice* Trumbull; Post Offices and Roads, Ramsey; Public Lands, Pomeroy; Private Land Claims, Thurman, *vice* Garrett Davis, deceased; Indian Affairs, Harlan; Pensions, Pratt, *vice* Edmunds; Claims, Howe.

Patents, Ferry, of Connecticut; Territories, Nye; Pacific Railroad, Stuart; Mines and Mining, Hamlin, *vice* Rice; Contingent Expenses, Carpenter, *vice* Fenton.

TEMPERANCE.

A number of petitions from temperance agitators and organizations in Massachusetts and New York, were presented in the Senate to-day, praying Congress to prohibit the traffic in intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia and in the Territories; and Senator Pomeroy presented a bill for that purpose, which will go to the Judiciary Committee. This bill is very strict in its provisions, and allows intoxicating liquors to be sold only by druggists, and as medicines. Violators of the law are made responsible for the damages resulting from their acts. A hearing will be asked by the petitioners, and Mr. Wendell Phillips, who is one of them, is coming here to present the case. They do not expect to secure the enactment of such a law at once, but will ask for the appointment of a committee to investigate and report the facts on which to base legislation in the future.

ALABAMA DELEGATIONS.

Two delegations arrived here from Alabama, yesterday, representing respectively the Conservative and Radical factions in that State, and have been seeking an interview with the President to-day unsuccessfully. The Radical delegation held a long consultation with the Attorney General with a view to getting his legal opinions as to the status and powers of the rival Legislatures now in session in this State. This official, however, shrewdly declined to be interviewed to any other extent than a social one. Both the delegations paid visits to the Congressional representatives to urge their influence in obtaining a hearing with the President. The latter has stated in more than one previous occasion, when he was approached in regard to these local and factional quarrels that he cannot and will not interfere in behalf of either party, unless the complications become of such a formidable character as to require the the presence of United States troops to preserve the peace.

BOSTON RELIEF.

The most formidable enemy of the Chicago Relief bill, when it was under consideration last winter, was Representative Conger, of Michigan. He overwhelmed the House for two days with arguments against it, simply because of his belief that its provision for free lumber would injure his constituents. To-day this gentleman found it consistent to advocate the Boston Relief bill, though it provides for the admission of the article free of duty.

CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

The report of the Postmaster of Chicago for the month of November was received at the Post Office Department to-day, as follows: Number of carriers employed, 111; number of mail letters delivered, 1,143,685; dead letters delivered, 179,266; newspapers delivered, 335,613; letters collected, 1,461,844; newspapers collected, 423,057; amount paid carriers, \$87,540.18.

CINCINNATI POST OFFICE.

The monthly report from Cincinnati shows that 50 carriers are employed there, who were paid \$4,016.98; 250,375 mail and 22,793 dead letters and 65,705 newspapers were delivered; 291,152 letters and 21,442 newspapers were collected.

IMPORTANT CASE.

The Hon. Frederick Carroll Brewster, Attorney General for Pennsylvania, arrived here to-day, for the purpose of representing the State in the Supreme Court in the cases involving the right of the States to tax their corporations on bonds. The case appealed, the decision of which will settle all the others is that of the Delaware & Lackawanna Road, and the Cleveland & Painesville Railroad. The argument was postponed on account of the absence of the Chief Justice, and until the new Justice, Judge Hunt, shall have been sworn in.

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: Ward Hunt, of New York, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; James L. Orr, of North Carolina, for Minister to Russia; S. F. Phillips, Solicitor General, *vice* Bristow; T. W. Fairman, Postmaster at Philadelphia, *vice* Bingham; Lucien Hawley, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, New York; Brigadier General Irvin McDowell to be Major General; H. K. Kowles, Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana Territory, to be United States District Attorney; N. Tanster, for the Western District of Indiana; Wm. Patrick, Eastern District of Missouri; Wm. Pound, Dakotah Territory; to be United States Marshal, J. H. Burdick, of Dakota Territory.

TO BE HUNG.

Barney Wood, the murderer of Cheeseman, will be executed to-morrow. The prisoner is in a condition of complete collapse, and it is feared will have to be carried on a chair to the scaffold.

THE CABINET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—A Washington despatch states that Southern Republicans are urging Pool, of North Carolina, for a Cabinet office.

GENERAL SHERMAN.

General Sherman has delivered a lecture on his travels among the Greek islands, before an audience composed of a large number of Washington *savans* and Professors and invited guests. The General, while abroad, collected much valuable information on military affairs, which he proposes embodying in print at an early day.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

PROHIBITION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Petitions were presented for a Prohibitory Liquor law.

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced as follows:

Mr. LEWIS (Va.). To amend the Bankrupt law.

Mr. WRIGHT (Iowa). Extending the time for the construction of a railroad from McGregor to the west end of O'Brien County, Iowa.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.). For a Court House and Post Office at Grand Rapids.

Mr. LOGAN. To facilitate the administration of justice.

TROOPS IN ARKANSAS.

Mr. RICE (Ark.) unsuccessfully attempted to call up his resolution asking why troops are to be sent to Arkansas.

RETIRED OFFICERS.

On motion of Mr. SCOTT, the Secretary of War was requested to furnish a list of officers retired or asking to be retired.

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

On motion of Mr. MORTON, the President was requested to communicate information concerning the slave trade on the coast of Africa, and the measures taken by Great Britain and other Governments for its suppression.

DECLINES TO SERVE.

Mr. SUMNER said that in view of the reorganization of the Committees, he will be compelled by instructions of his physician to ask to be excused from service on any Committee.

NATIONAL COLLEGES.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, called up the bill for the endowment of national colleges, and spoke thereon. At the conclusion of Mr. Morrill's address, the further consideration of the bill was postponed for one week, and the Senate Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced as follows:

Mr. WHEELER. To incorporate a banking association, with a capital of \$100,000,000, under the style of the "Exchequer of the United States of America."

Mr. MYERS. Giving a pension of \$2,000 to the widow of General Meade.

Mr. HARRIS. To allow farmers and planters to sell leaf tobacco without restrictions, and modifying the tax on retail dealers.

Mr. TWICHELL. To sell certain lands to the Republican Valley Railroad.

BOSTON RELIEF.

Mr. DAWES reported a bill for the Boston sufferers, on which discussion ensued, after which the bill was passed unanimously. The bill corresponds with a like bill for Chicago, save that it does not except lumber.

THE NAVAL INCREASE.

The House then resumed consideration of the bill providing for ten sloops of war.

Mr. POTTER contended that it was not practicable for vessels of 500 or 600 tons to carry ten large guns; that the statement made by Mr. Scofield, Chairman of the Naval Committee, was not correct, but that the statement made by Mr. Platt, that the vessels ought to be from 1,500 to 2,000 tons, was nearer the mark. Such vessels could not be built for anything like the sum mentioned. Such vessels for war purposes would cost from \$800,000 to \$1,000,000. He believed the actual cost of these vessels would approach \$1,000,000 for each. He contended that the House was entitled to much better information than it had received on the subject, and to have a matured plan submitted for the creation of the Navy, before we were called upon to vote for this bill.

Mr. COX argued that Messrs. Hale and Scofield had confessed that the plan each opposed for building the ships was vicious. One distrusted private contracts as jobs; the other navy yards, as prodigal and wasteful. Both gentlemen had not laid stress enough upon the mischiefs that require reform. The navy yards need reform, especially as to employes and politics. Who shall reform the acknowledged jobbery of private contracts? As this bill was an immature makeshift, and as something ought to be done, he favored reducing the number of sloops to six, three to be built in private yards and three by the navy yards, and to experiment with a less sum until more information and a better plan given.

Mr. BECK opposed the bill, on the ground that the moneys heretofore appropriated for such purposes have been spent on worthless ships, 471 of which were sold in the last five years in ways that Congress knew nothing of, and even to the lowest instead of the highest bidder. He didn't know but these vessels would be declared unfit for service and sold before they had been built a year. It had been charged in the Senate, by Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, that one vessel had been sold for \$19,000, which, after getting one coat of paint, was sold again for \$120,000, in the course of a week.

Mr. KERR urged the postponement of the bill, as the House was not in possession of information to act intelligently, for the Secretary of the Navy's report was extremely and disreputably void of such information. He also opposed the bill, because the country did not aspire to be a great military or naval power. The army and navy are now on a peace footing, and could be further reduced with advantage. The security of the United States was to be found not in a great standing army or navy, but effectually arists in the concrete power of a mighty nation. What was of more importance was the reform of the existing scandalous laws affecting our relations with other nations, so there could be built up a great and powerful commercial navy.

Mr. GARFIELD opposed, and Mr. RANDALL supported, the amendment to have half the vessels built in private yards. The discussion was continued by Messrs. ARCHER L. MYERS, LYNCH, HALE, and SCOFILD, all in favor of the bill, Mr. HALE defending the Navy Department from the aspersions cast upon it, and SCOFIELD, Chairman of the Naval Committee, urging that all the vessels could be constructed in the navy yards sooner and better than in private yards.

Mr. GARFIELD offered an amendment providing that no contract or order for the construction of these vessels be made until full detailed estimates be submitted to Congress and appropriations made therefor.

Mr. RARGENT opposed the amendment as dilatory, and advocated the bill.

Mr. SHELLABARGER favored the construction of vessels carrying less than six guns as more effective in enforcing the Neutrality laws, which he stated on the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, had of late years assistance been used in the revenue cutter service.

Mr. LEONARD MYERS said the bill gave the Secretary full authority to build these vessels. No doubt six or seven of them would be built in the navy yards, but it would still be optional for the Secretary to build five in private yards. The discretion he was willing to give, but, above all, he wanted the ships built, and it would be a subject of congratulation that this necessary project would give employment to thousands of skilled mechanics and laborers.

The House, under the operation of the previous question, agreed, 97 to 55, to Mr. Hale's amendment, requiring half of the vessels to be built in private yards; to Mr. Banks' amendment, making provisions as to the guns, that they do not exceed ten; to Mr. Garfield's amendment, requiring the plans and estimates to be submitted to Congress, and the appropriation made before the work commenced, and to Mr. Cox's amendment, reducing the number of vessels to be constructed from ten to six, the latter by a vote of 104 to 67.

The bill as amended passed.

A motion to adjourn to Monday was defeated. Adjourned.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners—Reports from Commissioners of Public Institutions.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 5.—The session of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, to-day, was mainly devoted to an interchange of opinions concerning the final draft of their report, and what it should contain. While a majority were of the opinion that the warehouse interest of Chicago needed the constant supervision of some one or more with power to act promptly, yet, in view of the fact that the tenure of office of the members of the Board was near its close, it would not be well to recommend any radical changes in the law, or in its operations.

The facts concerning the frauds committed by the warehousemen, and the reasons of non-prosecution on the part of the Board, would be stated, and the Legislature could not fail to see the changes absolutely demanded, in order to render the occurrence of such frauds impossible in the future. The Board, pursuant to the suggestion of Mr. Morgan, suspended their session until the 17th inst. This action was necessary for the reason that there were reports yet waiting from seven of the railroads in the State, and without them the work of completing the report of the Commission could not proceed.

The success attending the suit instituted by the Commissioners against the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, at Bloomington, and which was decided in favor of the Commissioners, has given them confidence in the power of the law to correct abuses, and also to compel the roads to respect their mandate.

The following telegram has been sent to each of the seven roads that have not reported:

OFFICE OF RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSION, SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 4, 1872.

The report of your Company must be sent in forthwith, so as to enable us to complete ours. On failure, the penalty provided by Section 16 of the act establishing this Commission will be peremptorily enforced, and we will obtain the requisite information by other severe means provided by law.

(Signed,) GUSTAVUS KOERNER, Chairman.

Section 16 of the act referred to in the above telegram, reads as follows:

SECTION 16. Every railroad company, and every officer, agent, or employe of any railroad company, and every owner, lessee, manager, or employe of any warehouse, who shall wilfully neglect to make and furnish any report required in this act, at the time herein required, and who shall wilfully and unlawfully hinder, delay, or obstruct said Commissioners in the discharge of the duties hereby imposed upon them, shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than \$100, and not more than \$5,000, for each offence, to be recovered in an action of debt, in the name and for the use of the people of the State of Illinois, and every railroad company, every officer, agent, or employe of any such railroad company, and every owner, lessee, manager, or agent or employe of any public warehouse shall be liable to a like penalty for every period of ten days it or he shall wilfully neglect or refuse to make such report.

The reports of the Inspector and Register of Grain at Chicago show these interesting facts: There have been inspected within the year ending Oct. 30, 1872, 160,849 cars and 1,375 boat-loads of grain, containing 69,893,685 bushels; inspected out for the same time, 69,733,039 bushels of grain. Total inspection, 139,625,897 bushels, at a cost of \$47,122.90.

The cash receipts from the Department for the year were \$66,665.60; the disbursements for the same time, \$60,903.85.

The railroad statistics are not yet complete, not having been received, but Mr. Raymond, the Secretary of the Board, is up with the work, and thinks it will be complete by the 15th inst., by which time additional reports are expected to be in.

The Commissioners to build the Southern Normal University and Southern Insane Asylum have submitted to the Governor their annual report. Aside from the financial statement, it contains little of interest. They expect to have one wing of the Asylum completed by next April, for the accommodation of patients, and the entire building is to be completed Jan. 1, 1874, if the necessary appropriation is made. They state that much interest is felt in the completion of both buildings by the people of Southern Illinois. In the erection of the Asylum there has thus far been expended the original appropriation, \$125,000, and the appropriation by the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, \$208,063.03. Total, \$333,063.03. Amount of appropriation to complete the building, \$260,000. Total to complete the building, \$593,063.03. The University Building received no appropriation from the last Legislature, and, in consequence, work has been suspended for the year. The Commissioners realized under the law passed to enable the City of Carbondale to take up the \$100,000 bonds voted by it in aid of the University, and which have to be surrendered to the city on the payment of \$30,000 by the State, but \$28,000. For this \$28,000, the city received \$98,000 of the bonds. There yet remains in the State Treasury \$7,000 in bonds, to be surrendered to the city on the payment of \$2,000. The Commissioners ask to complete the building \$85,088.26. This, with the original appropriation of \$125,000, is all the aid given or to be given to this institution by the State.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Stock, Bond, Gold, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—On Wall street, to-day, rumors of stock watering operations were afloat, which, however, are not yet authenticated. The advance in Rock Island has attracted considerable attention, and to-day a report was current that the Company intended to issue \$8,000,000 of new share capital, of which \$3,000,000 was to pay for deficiencies of the Chicago & Southwestern Company, and \$5,000,000 to represent the accumulated surplus of the Company; and, further, that the surplus was to be divided among the stockholders, when the road was to be leased to the Pennsylvania Company, on the basis of its increased capital stock. The weakness in Pacific Mail shares gave rise to a rumor that the Company was about to issue \$2,000,000 in bonds, and it was even rumored that the trust mortgage to secure bonds was now being perfected by lawyers. Western Union Telegraph is exceptionally strong. The Postal Telegraph bill having gone to a Committee in Congress, is considered shelved for the session. The stock market generally advanced slightly to-day, Rock Island heading the list. Express stocks firm. The market closed steady.

MONEY

was active and close, call loans ranging from 7 to 1-32. Prime mercantile paper is quoted at 10@12 per cent, with a dull market. The money market is stringent, as the result of natural causes, which are intensified by the action of the Secretary in withdrawing from the banks the funds placed in them early in October to relieve the stringency. There yet remains here \$2,750,000 of legal tenders, which will probably be withdrawn by the Treasury before the close of the month.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

closed weaker.

GOLD.

Gold was firmer, advancing from 112¾ to 113¼. At the close ⅛ per cent was paid for use of gold to-morrow.

BONDS.

Government bonds were strong at an advance of ¼ to ⅝ per cent. The advance was owing to the increased demand and small offerings,—the advance in gold and the firm market at London.

PRODUCE.

Flour—Dull and fairly active. Shipping extras No. 2 and superfine, \$5.25@5.75; choice to fancy, \$6.00@7.00. Wheat—Spring quiet and steady. Wheat closed higher with a good demand. Pork was quiet. New mess is still offered at \$14 for December. Cut meats weak. Sales: 10,000 pounds dry salted shoulders at 5¾c; fifty boxes pickled bellies at 7¾c; and 100 boxes short cut hams at 9¼c. Bacon quiet but steady; on spot, long clear at 7¼@7¾c.

RAILROAD HORROR.

A Collision on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad—A Sleeping Car Telescoped—Ten Persons Killed, Among Them Two Chicagoans.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Pa., Dec. 5.—The 5 o'clock evening train from Chicago is divided in two sections at Pittsburgh. The rear section of this train ran into the forward one about one mile west of this place, at 10 o'clock this evening. No. 15 Pullman palace car telescoped the Plymouth, running into it about twenty feet. Mathew Knowles, of Knowles, Cloyes & Co., and J. W. Bacon, of Chicago,

THE LATE CAMPAIGN.

Reminiscences of Horace Greeley.

The Cincinnati Convention---The Fifth Avenue Conference---The October Speeches, etc.

BY HENRY WATTERSON.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

My first meeting with Mr. Greeley, after his nomination at Cincinnati, was in New York, the day before the Fifth Avenue Conference. He had sent for me to come to the Lincoln Club in Twenty-first street, and, meeting Tilton by chance in Grosvenor's room, we went over together. The "old gentleman" had settled himself in the comfortable back parlor of that comfortable club house, equipped and ready for war. As a proof of his innocence in the noble art of political management, and his virtuous lack of information concerning the most ordinary details of the just-opening canvass, it may be stated, as a fact, that he was profoundly ignorant of the real purpose and the actual composition of the Fifth Avenue Conference. There was an *outside*, and there was an *inside* to that celebrated gathering of intellectual nonentities. He, though most interested in the result, understood the *outside*, not the *inside*. He thought that Schurz, Horace White, and myself, (I am writing in the way of gabbling frankness, which is necessarily egotistical, but which merely purposes to add a hint or two to the truth of history concerning a much-misunderstood man who has been laid in his grave under circumstances so strangely realistic and dramatic), he thought, I say, that Schurz, White, and I, representing totally different elements, had come to New York to form a coalition with the Free-traders, represented by Godkin, Wells, Atkinson, Nordhoff, and Godwin, headed by Mr. Bryant, and the ultra-Democrats, headed by Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, Governor English, of Connecticut, John Forsyth, of Alabama, Hill and Hilliard, of Georgia, and Governor Walker and Bradley Johnson, of Virginia. A combination of this sort, fairly made, would, perhaps, have been strong enough to turn the course of the stream which had set in favor of the newly-launched ticket. But it was, primarily, an impossible conjunction; and, this apart, it was contradicted by all the circumstances and features of the situation.

I am free to say that I went to the Fifth Avenue Conference with one single purpose, and that was to defeat the purpose of giving Grant an election by default, peacefully and opportunely, what I conceived, as his friend, an inevitable position. No man in Cincinnati was riper for revolt the afternoon succeeding the nomination of Greeley and Brown than I was. Every one who knows or remembers anything about that eventful political "Black Friday" knows how it was. That dismal, disconcerted portion of the hopeful, light-seeking portion in the aspirations of those of us who, defying partisan antecedents and party organisms, had stood for certain clear-cut reforms, was miserably muddled by the unexpected nomination of Mr. Greeley, by the way it was done, and by the dizzy tumult which followed it. I have had one or two controversies since as to what actually happened; for my own part, I retain an indistinct kaleidoscopic vision in which I recall the red face of Frank Blair perched upon the long legs of Murat Halstead, and catch the sharp voice of Sam Bowles speaking out of the lips of Carl Schurz in a soothing, patronizing way, belittling the admonitions of an old head to a young heart. I *know* that my proposal to repudiate the whole thing was not encouraged in any quarter which gave an assurance of adequate co-operation; and that, under the controlling influence of my old friend Governor Robinson, of Illinois, who had been as sadly disappointed as anybody else, and, cheered by the glittering assurances of Frank Blair, I, for one, gave over the idea of reform, for the time being, and, having accepted the phantom of reconciliation, adapted my spirit and movements to the demands of the situation speedily and resolutely. Here thus I say what I say for the word, I did not propose to equivocate; nor to be idle; but to go in vigorously, and make the very best of what, in my judgment, was a very bad bargain.

So I went to the Fifth Avenue Conference with one single purpose, and that was to help White, Grosvenor, and Dorsheimer to capture it; to make it, by capturing it, the point of Schurz's departure; to convert it from an engine of division into a vehicle of good-feeling and harmony, being well assured in advance that, for better or worse, Mr. Greeley's nomination at Baltimore was a foregone conclusion.

All this was Greek to Mr. Greeley. When I entered the Lincoln Club-house with Tilton, he regarded me as one of his "boys" who had gone back on him; he believed that Schurz was his enemy; he thought that White disliked and distrusted him. He seemed to be divided by two considerations,—one sentimental and the other precautionary. He felt personally aggrieved because a clump of striplings, who had grown up, as it were, under his eye, had, sentimentally at least, thrown him over. But he considered that these striplings were identities, of some public consequence, and not to be taken across his knee in the paternal fashion. In my own case, he united a whimsical, quasi-paternity to a sort of ironical and really comic deference and respect, which was altogether curious. White, it seemed, had made a most unceremonious demand upon him; had bluntly required that he should write no letters and make no speeches; had said, in so many words, "Out of the reach of pre-judices and partisan intrigues; a candidate for the Presidency, flat-footed, before the entire American people. The result, which he misconstrued into a verdict of personal censure and rebuke, cut him to the soul; his wife was dead; his hitherto unflagging animal spirit was dying, and what was left to keep him alive? He is not surprising that, already physically exhausted, he withered from day to day. When we consider the uncertainties of the political epoch—apparently a new, and certainly a very much involved political epoch—which lies before us; when we consider how he could not reconcile his conscience and his journal to the one side without nullifying his act of candidacy as the nominee of the Liberals and Democrats, or adapt it to the exactions of the other side without abandoning cherished life-long opinions on the leading issue in the political thought of the time, we can clearly understand the force—to him the dreadful meaning and reality—of his words. Nothing was left for him to do which could bring him happiness, comfort, or promotion; and, to a busy mind like his this was death.

And so, with what we sentimentally call a broken heart, he faded out a life which had been uncommonly strong, but which had always hung by a tender cord.

The moment of interment is not a moment for conclusions. As we see the coffin go down into the grave, carrying with it the mortal fragment of that which, but yesterday, was a living thing to us, we are in no mood for abstractions, which are not composed, more or less, of deluding, of affectionate sentimentalisms. I loved Mr. Greeley well; I did not love him less when, during the civil war, I was engaged in "another line of business," and quite a different line of business from that which had drawn me, a lad, to him, a veteran, in more peaceful times. Nor did I love him less when, at Cincinnati, I was willing to lead or to follow a revolt against the queer, the impossible, and, what I thought, the extraordinary placement which chance, Providence, Frank Blair, "and a few other gentlemen," had assigned him. It was my opinion that he could not be elected, and that he did not represent the newly inaugurated movement; and there I was right. It was my opinion that, if he could be elected, he would make an indifferent, uncertain President; and there I now think I was wrong. But it is all over; "it is done;" and, though prematurely, for we live in telegraphic times, we may speak our mind out freely. With many personal peculiarities, Mr. Greeley was a man of courage, sagacity, and common sense in great and serious affairs. He was an eccentric as to the details. In matters of pith and moment, he was neither little nor heedless, and he would have grown in power as he grew in authority.

Mr. Greeley had an undeveloped *virility* behind his visible and journalistic self, which, I think, would have come out strong, if, overstepping the fresh and worries to which his every-day life had been exposed, he had found himself, in his old age, like Thiers, the ruler of a great people. I do believe, and I do not think the belief is the result of a pitying, regretful spirit, that he would have made an imposing Chief Magistrate in the larger points of administration, and a fairly successful one in the lesser details; because his very elevation would have lifted him out of his personal oddities, and, those apart, he had a rich sub-stratum of natural resources, which had been kept constantly subdued by the mistaken view he entertained of his newspaper vocation. His life was a ceaseless internal rebellion against a fancied dependance upon the rotten machinery of parties; his election would have unloosed him from these, leaving him, with his splendidly equipped and active mind, and supported by a purer, younger, and stronger race of public men, to carve out a new polity and destiny for his country.

To be sure, this is but a surmise. I write at random, but I do not write merely to toss useless flowers upon a closing grave. Mr. Greeley's account with the world is closed. In setting up the books it is best not to wait too long, and with perfect candor and fidelity I give in my testimony for what it is worth. Very like it is worth nothing at all.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

The Shops of the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 5, 1872.

Few, if any, of the lesser cities of the State possess as great railway interests as Bloomington.

Besides being the centre of a splendid system of railways, composed of the Illinois Central; the Chicago & St. Louis, with its Jacksonville and Missouri extensions; the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western; and the La Fayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Roads, it is also the point at which are located the extensive machine shops and car works of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Company.

Through the courtesy of Mr. J. E. McMullin, General Superintendent of the Road, and Mr. J. H. Jackman, Superintendent of Machinery, I am enabled to make the following description of these shops:

It will be remembered that, in the fall of '67, a fire occurred in the shops, which destroyed many of the buildings and much of the valuable machinery. Their removal from this point was at that time seriously contemplated by the Company, and Chicago, Sprinfield, and Alton, each made large offers of moneys, lands, and bonds to secure the shops. But the liberal aid offered by the citizens of this city, combined with the central location of Bloomington on the road, and the expense and delay incident to the removal, induced the Company to commence the re-erection of the shops at this point. During the five years since the fire, they have completed thirteen new buildings, all of Joliet stone, with Vermont slate roofs, supported by iron trusses of the most perfect design, and lighted with gas, as also a rolling-mill for the use of the road, and a foreman dismounting shop.

During my journey over the twenty-three acres of ground occupied by these shops, I was accompanied by Mr. Frank White, Superintendent of the Pattern Department; and I do not know that I can pursue my description with greater certainty of success than by stating in detail just where we went, and, as far as possible, what Mr. White and the various heads of departments informed me as we passed along.

We began our journey with the store and office building, which is of stone, 60 feet by 120, and two stories in height. On the first floor is the general store-room of the Company, in charge of Mr. Robert Bell. The stock under his charge consists of supplies for locomotive, car, and road work, incinding all wood and coal, car-wheels, and foundry work, amounting to an average value of $335,000. Passing from the store to the second story, we ascend a fine, broad hall, extending the length of the building, on either side of which were the offices of the heads of the operating and mechanical departments of the road, whose names are as follows: O. Vaughan, Assistant Superintendent and Train-Master; C. H. Seaver, Superintendent of Telegraph; J. A. Jackman, Superintendent of Machinery; R. Reniff, Superintendent of the Car Department; and H. F. Booth, Chief Engineer.

From this building we went to the car shop, which is 263 feet long by 85 wide. It is of stone, with a wrought-iron, open-comb roof, covered with slate. A more imposing manufacturing structure, whether viewed from the exterior or the interior, is seldom seen. It is heated by steam, lighted with gas, and is provided, as are all the shops, with a complete fire department. All the passenger and freight cars of the road are constructed here, giving employment to 175 men. The character of the rolling-stock is sufficient evidence that the employes in this shop are among the most skilled to the country. Mr. White informed me that the Company had introduced into the construction of their passenger coaches all the recent improvements, thereby hoping to make every coach a palace-car in comfort, as well as finish.

Just beyond this shop, and separated from it by a transfer-table, is the building of the paint department, which is a duplicate of the car shop, with the exception that it is 325 feet in length. This building contains the paint shop, varnishing, and trimming rooms, and the material room. The paint room is a very imposing room, being 270 feet in length, and lighted from above. This building, like the car shops, is heated with steam, and provided with water-founts at either end, to which are attached fire-hose. Seven tracks enter this building from a transfer-table, which connects them with the same number in the car shop opposite.

Immediately west of the paint shop is the planing and car machine shop. This is a two-story building, with iron roof, measuring 200 feet by 75. The planing room is furnished with planers, shaping, moulding, and mortising machines, matchers, scroll-saws, and every conceivable piece of machinery necessary to complete an extensive planing mill. The car machine shop is in the south end of this building. Mr. White informed me that there were many skilled machinists employed in this department, whose work it is to put all the iron planing, turning, bolt-cutting, drilling and punching, and brass ornamentations for cars.

We next visited the elegant engine room, wherein is located an 80-horse Corliss engine, which is a marvel of mechanical genius. It moves so silently that, if one had not seen the powerful machinery it operates, he would be almost persuaded that it possessed little power. This engine is also used to drive the fans for the foundry and smith shop.

Crossing a portion of the switch-yard, we came to the foundry, the main building of which is 180 by 60 feet, with an L-shaped wing 40 by 50. These buildings are constructed of iron and stone, and are fitted with six large cranes for the moving of heavy castings, two cupolas, and one cone ovens. Mr. White informed me that it was one of the most complete foundries in the country, and certainly it was the tidiest I ever visited. Just south of the foundry is the blacksmith shop, a building of stone and iron, 200 feet long by 100 wide. It is a very elegant building (for a blacksmith shop), and, despite the ringing anvil, I could hardly believe Mr. White that the building we had entered was used for that purpose. It is fitted with 50 forges, 8 furnaces, and 8 steam hammers, one of which strikes 3,000 pounds. Water pipes extend around the inside of the building, and the forges receive air from a fan driven by the Corliss engine. This shop is perfect in every way, and has no rival in the world.

I was most interested in visiting the machine shop. This at present is in a brick building, 270 feet long and 60 wide. A new building of stone and iron, 260 feet long by 100 wide, will shortly be erected, with two wings for engine, boiler, and pattern rooms, each 45 by 80 feet. Among the many pieces of superior machinery I saw there, I was most interested in the driving wheel lathe, which turns two wheels at once, turning off long spirals of steel and iron, sometimes 40 feet long. Near by this will be built an extensive boiler shop.

There are three round-houses on the grounds, all of stone and iron, and each containing 28 stalls.

For want of space, I must omit mentioning the oil house, the dry house, the brass foundry, and the general arrangement of the switching grounds.

This hasty account falls far short of what may be seen in a day's visit at the shops of the Chicago & St. Louis Road, but it may serve to inform how complete the manufacturing departments of this road are. BACON.

STEAM-PROPULSION ON CANALS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30, 1872.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Steam-propulsion on the canals has at length yielded to the inventive conception of mechanical brains, in the absolute and practical solution of the problem by the device and machinery placed in what is called by canal men a bull-head boat, by the name of George A. Fester.

This boat left Buffalo about ten days since, freighted with 6,000 bushels of corn, arriving in this city, in good order and condition, this morning.

The boat, I am assured, passed through the water without a ripple or wave aft or along the sides of the boat; and, in fact, the surface of the water in the immediate rear appears as smooth as, if not smoother than, in front. The boat absolutely overcomes all wash to the banks, or injury to the works of the canal.

Persons along the line, in witnessing her demonstrations, were at a loss to determine how she was propelled, as there were no visible signs of the application of power, excepting the escape of steam from the smoke-stack, and the noise of the cog-wheels of the machinery.

The device of this steamer is considered the best and most practical yet advanced, and, in the future, is destined to revolutionize canal navigation, which has remained stationary for the last forty years, whilst every other branch of industry, and the arts and sciences, have made rapid strides.

Steam, as a motor, in my opinion, never will be made profitable introduced and operated in a single boat; but, when properly devised machinery is placed in a boat having sufficient power to propel herself, freighted down, and tow others, like a locomotive attached to a freight train, the results must prove highly satisfactory in the shape of profits and dividends to stockholders.

The inventor, I am informed, resides in Cincinnati, Ohio. I send you a full description of the steamer, which may be of interest and profit to parties boating on canals, as well as others, who will rejoice to see the day come when animal towage is done away with, and our boatmen are protected from pelting storms. Truly yours, H. A. P.

From the Buffalo Courier.

Yesterday we were permitted to examine the latest improvement in steam canal-boats, the inventor of which is Mr. Lewis Stagg, of Cincinnati, Ohio. The invention or device of Mr. Stagg consists of channel-ways placed in the bottom of the boat on either side, starting from a point one-third the distance of the full length of the boat, from the stern; and this is based, as it is claimed, upon a hydrostatic law that water drawn diagonally from the sides of the boat, and revolving in opposite directions, will pass out in straight lines without lifting or agitating the surface of the water, absolutely preventing the wash of the banks and working no injury to the structure of the canal. The channel-ways are each about fifty-two inches in diameter, and unite in one channel about five feet from the stern, making a figure resembling the letter Y. The full channel between the confluence and the stern measures about seven feet wide and fifty-two inches in depth. The propeller wheel on each side is located about ten feet from the opening in the channel and has a diameter of forty-eight inches. Both wheels turn out, throwing the water in opposing directions, and discharging it in straight lines at the stern, as already suggested. One of the effects of this discharge is to lift the stern of the boat, a fact of considerable importance.

The engine is a new one in make-up, and was designed by Mr. W. H. Meredith, of Cincinnati. It is known as the Gothic inclined, has two cylinders 10 by 12 each, and its power is 60-horse. Its fittings are steel, so as to admit of a high rate of speed. The boiler is of the return flue order, with six 6-inch flues, 72 return tubes, 16 feet of grate surface, and a water back connection. The weight of the engine, or, more properly speaking, the two engines, is 5,500 pounds; they occupy a cross section of the boat, and are as compact as possible. They look strong and simple, and are expected to propel the boat at the average rate of four miles an hour.

In six feet of water the boat will crrry 200 tons exclusive of engine, water, and fuel.

CLINTON, IOWA.

The Horse-Disease — Wagon-Bridge Across the Mississippi—City Improvements—The Citizens' Association—Manufactures—Lectures—Lumber—The Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Railroad.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Iowa, Dec. 2, 1872.

Clinton has been reached by the horse-disease, and to say that it is raging here would but express the truth. It is of a mild type, however, and no deaths have as yet occurred from its effects. It has broken out in the Horse Railway stables, and some fifteen or twenty equines are unfitted for work. The livery stables are unable to turn out a single team, because of the sickness of their horses. One stable has twenty-five cases. Our veterinary surgeons and horsemen are entirely at a loss for a remedy, and are as useless in these cases as though they had never seen a horse.

Nearly all of Eastern Iowa is afflicted with the epizootic, though but few deaths have resulted from it so far. The disease seems to be progressing westward, but has not, as yet, reached the centre of our state.

The people of this city have been making an exertion, for a year or more, to have a wagon-bridge put across the Mississippi at this point; and the effort was made to have the same connected with the new Chicago, Burlington & Quincy bridge, which has been located just below our present one. It will be two years or more before the new bridge will be completed, and our citizens feel that, in waiting so long, they will lose a large trade from the Illinois side, which would come here in the meantime if a good crossing could be had. In view of this, a committee has been appointed by the Common Council to negotiate with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company for the erection of a wagon-bridge in connection with their existing structure. I understand the company entertain the proposition favorably. By giving the Illinois farmers near us a proper and safe crossing of the river, our country trade will be more than doubled, and our people propose to take advantage of this.

Clinton has the reputation, I believe, of being one of the progressive towns of Iowa. The year just closing has been one of unusual progress, and the many improvements that have been made have been of a very substantial character, consisting of fine brick blocks and valuable residences. The new Post Office Block is perhaps the best business building erected. It is a large three-story structure, and includes two store-rooms, 25 by 120 feet, and the new Post Office, occupying the same amount of room as one of the stores. It is said that this Post Office is the finest one in Iowa. The building has a fine gray stone front and iron cornice, F. H. Woodworth, Esq., is the projector. Seven store-rooms have been filled with new concerns, and the enlargement of old ones, here, since May. The new mansion of Chauncy Lamb, Esq., one of Clinton's lumber kings, is the admiration of the city. It is of brick, and cost between $30,000 and $40,000.

Several new factories have been located here during the present year, prominent among which is the extensive chair factory of E. Seymour. A cotton mill and a tub and pail factory are to be put in on the river bank early next summer. A boot and shoe concern has also been making arrangements to open operations here in a short time.

This unusual progress of Clinton is due to the efforts of our Citizens' Association, which is, in fact, a combination of our business men for the advancement of the place. The whole association, numbering about 150 members, is divided up into committees, each one to attend to a department which is assigned to it. One Committee has commerce in view, another the manufacturing interests, one railroads, one river navigation, and so on through all the different departments which seem of importance. When these committees mature a project, it is brought before the Association, and acted upon.

William Lake, Esq., has been sent East to look up manufacturers and capital, and his efforts have been crowned with success,—our cotton mill being the principal one of the results of his work.

We can see in the future the time when the great manufacturing interests of our country will be located, in great part, in the Mississippi Valley, and many of them immediately on that stream, as it furnishes the very cheapest transportation to and from the raw material, such as iron, copper, timber, coal, cotton, etc., as well as direct connection with the markets of the world. The live towns on the river see this, and are working for that greatly desired end. The first move by them is to obtain connection with Chicago, the great distributing point and market of this great valley, by competing lines of railway.

The efforts this city has made have received the active co-operation of every citizen. Especially is this so of our newspapers, the *Herald* and the *Age*.

Du Chaillu delivered a lecture on Saturday night, before the Young Men's Association in this place. He pleased his audience greatly. The Young Men are having a popular course this winter. They have employed the best lecturers, sometimes paying $200 a night. I understand they are running out of money fast.

Three inches of snow fell here on Saturday night. The warm weather since has nearly melted it.

The extensive saw-mill here will run through the winter. The large lumber-trade of the past summer has made this extra manufacture necessary.

Regular trains will be put upon the Chicago, Clinton, & Dubuque Road, between this city and Dubuque at once, connecting here with the Northwestern Road. This completes a continuous line from St. Paul to Chicago, and, from appearances, I should say it will be a popular one.

QUID NUNC.

MR. GREELEY AND HIS SON "PICKIE."

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: My eyes filled with tears as I read, in your journal the death of Mr. Greeley. A good man is gone. While I was thinking of him, it occurred to me to look up the following, which I saw in a little book written for private circulation:

"To this day, Horace Greeley is ready to turn away from the most gifted and entertaining guests, and to talk by the hour, with any one who will listen, about that beautiful and idolized son, 'Pickie,' who was buried about twenty years ago. I know of few finer passages from Mr. Greeley's prolific pen than the following, with which he closes a statistical sketch of Lake Superior and its shores:

"Who shall then know or care that I, a tired wanderer from the city's ceaseless strife, once roamed along these shores, patiently turning over the pebbles and sand in search of agates and cornelians, or joyously gathering the red berries of the mountain ash, and all for thee, dear son of my heart! polar summer of my rugged life! then so anxiously awaiting me in our distant cottage home, as now more calmly in the radiant Land of Souls?

"God keep me worthy of thy love through the weary years, till I meet thee and greet thee in that world where the loving reunite, to be parted no more forever."

THE SIGNAL OFFICE.

What "Old Probabilities" has to Say about His Department—Complete Exposition of the System of the Office.

The Chief Signal Officer reports that instruments in military signalling, telegraphy, and the duties of the service in relation to practical meteorology, has been continued during the year at the school of instruction at Fort Whipple, Va., upon the plan related in his last annual report. A principal duty of the school has been the drill and instruction of the observer sergeants and the assistant observers for the signal service. In the preparation for these duties each man is required to enlist in the signal detachment at Fort Whipple as a private soldier, and to pass afterward a preliminary educational examination before he is put under especial instruction. He is then given some knowledge of the theories of meteorology, and is taught the practical use of the various instruments, forms, etc., in use at the several stations of observation, while he is practiced at the same time in his regular drills of the service. When considered competent as an assistant, he is ordered as an assistant observer to a station, where, in addition to perfecting himself in the practical details of the duties of the station, he continues his studies, reciting regularly to the Observer-Sergeant in charge. A service of six months in this capacity renders an assistant eligible as a candidate for promotion. He may then be ordered back to the school to review his studies, and to appear for his final examination before a board of officers appointed for the purpose. Passing this examination, he is promoted to the grade of observer-servant, and is considered competent to take charge of a station. This course has been followed successfully during the past year, and each man's fitness has been clearly determined by his probationary service as assistant before his assignment to a more responsible position. Lieut. Charles E. Kilbourne, Acting Signal Officer, has been in immediate charge of this instruction at Fort Whipple, and has labored assiduously in the discharge of his important duties.

A new and commodious hospital has been erected at Fort Whipple since the date of the last report. New quarters and a new house for the men, a guard-house and stables are in process of erection. The Chief Signal Officer recommends the early construction of new and suitable quarters for the officers and for instructing purposes. Those now occupied are in bad condition, and cannot be repaired. The report of Fort Whipple on September 30, shows thirteen non-commissioned officers and ninety-six privates at that post.

The maintenance of the post of Fort Whipple, properly equipped as a school of instruction, is considered of high importance. The success of the signal service at its widely scattered stations throughout the United States depends upon the rigid performance of the duties at this post, and the thoroughness of the instruction there had. The duties of the military telegraphy—a prominent duty of the post—increase each day in importance, as the utility of such duties is everywhere recognized in armies. The application of the knowledge gained by the discharge of these duties, with that of the other branches of the signal service, to uses of public benefit in time of peace, has been sufficiently demonstrated.

The favorable expressions of scientific men, the popular credit given the publications of the office, and the surprise and almost irritation exhibited, if at any time they chance to be in error, as must sometimes happen, have sufficiently evidenced the skill and care these officers have manifested in the discharge of their duties.

A comparison of the tri-daily forecasts, or "probabilities," as they have been styled, with the meteoric condition afterward reported, and, so far as known, has given average of 89 per cent as verified up to Nov. 1, 1871. Since that date to the present time (Oct. 1, 1872), the average of verifications has been 76 per cent. If regard be had to the predictions verified within a few hours after the time for which they were made, this percentage is increased. In view of the deficiency of telegraphic facilities during the year, and the great irregularities of the workings, it was not anticipated that these predictions, based as they are upon the tri-daily telegraphic reports, would increase in accuracy. Whatever success has been attained must be considered an indication of what success might be with well organized and full telegraphic facilities. The difficulty of telegraphic communication with the stations was greatest, and was most seriously felt, during the months of July and August. It then not unfrequently happened that the most important and wide-spread of the Press "probabilities," i. e., those drawn at midnight, from the midnight reports, were made in the absence of any current telegraphic information of that hour due from the observers west or south of the Alleghanies. It is on this section that the office is most dependent for the intelligence which suggests the meteoric changes pending in the Eastern, Middle, and Southern States, and upon the lakes.

Three hundred and fifty-four cautionary signal orders have been issued during the year, each display of the cautionary signal at the station being considered a separate order. This signal was announced as to be shown "whenever the winds are expected to be as strong as twenty-five miles an hour, and continue so for several hours within a radius of one hundred miles from the station." The percentage of the cautionary signals verified by the occurrence within a few hours after the display of the winds described, either at the port on which the signal was exhibited, or within the radius of one hundred miles from that port, is estimated to have been about seventy per cent. The instances of signals displayed, reports not verified, are those in which they have not been proven necessary at the station where exhibited. The signal is wholly "cautionary," forewarning probable danger. It has been aimed to err on the side of caution. The delays such errors may cause are retrivable,—the disasters of shipwreck are not. Since the 1st of July of the present year thirty-two cautionary signals forewarning the approach of six different storms have been displayed at different points. Of these storms five were destructive, justifying the display of twenty-eight of the signals,—one in advance of which four signals were displayed was not considered dangerous.

Soon after the date of the last annual report, arrangements were made with Prof. G. T. Kingston, of Toronto, Chief of the Dominion Meteorological Bureau, in compliance with an official request from that bureau, and in view of a considerable appropriation contemplated by the Dominion of Canada for the purpose of a system of observation and report similar to that existing in the United States, for an exchange of reports with his office as rapidly as the system may extend in the Dominion. In accordance with these arrangements, telegraph reports are now received from seven Canadian stations. The observations are made synchronous with those in the United States, and are sent in the same cipher. These reports have been forwarded regularly to this office after concentration at Toronto, and have proved of much value in connection with the lake region. Separate reports are furnished from Montreal by Professor Charles Smallwood, Director of the Montreal Observatory. Returned reports are furnished by this office, as requested, to both Toronto and Montreal. Warnings announcing probable meteoric changes, and prepared with especial reference to the Canadian ports, are sent to Toronto whenever any serious disturbance is indicated. A notable instance of this co-operation was had in the progress of the great storm of September 25, 29, and 30, of this year. Warnings were given in advance at the lake ports of the United States, and similar warnings were at the same time telegraphed to Canada. The advantages resulting to both States from this arrangement are highly estimated. Aside from the sentiment of international comity and good-will incident to its existence, it is of practical value. To the Dominion, located as it is, the exchanged reports received from the United States are essential to safety. To the United States the reports received from the Dominion are like those of vidette stations against the storms moving upon the lake region from the north and thence traversing the Northern, Middle, and Eastern States, and the adjacent seacoast. The appropriation made by each nationality, without in any way lessening its value to the people who made it, is in effect supplemented by the sums similarly devoted by the other by the mutual benefit accruing to both. It is to be hoped the system may be extended in the Canadas, and the co-operation be much closer, this union of the services becoming the first link in that grand chain of interchanged international telegraphic reports, destined with a higher civilization to bind together the signal services of the world.

Arrangements of a similar description are contemplated, or to be made, for the exchange of observations by telegraph with various points in the West India Islands. These arrangements will be carried into effect, if possible, before the opening of the stormy spring season.

Governor Rawson Rawson, of Barbadoes, is in correspondence with the Chief Signal Officer in reference to an exchange of reports whenever rendered possible by the establishment of telegraphic communication. A reference to international exchanges of this character was made in the last annual report of the office.

A system of exchanges with foreign societies has been instituted during the year, and, on the part of the Signal Office, over 500 sets of tri-daily maps and bulletins have been sent abroad.

Arrangements have been made to supply proper blanks to all vessels whose officers will supply the office with a copy of their observations. Fifty records have been received from the officers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which will prove valuable in tracing the movement of the cyclonic storms before they reach the coast of the United States. Similar reports are invited from all ship-owners and others interested in commerce.

Since Jan. 1, 1872, statements of the changes in the depths of water in the principal Western rivers, being in direct relation to the meteoric changes, have been reported daily from all stations established upon those rivers. These reports are carefully prepared, and have been received with a marked degree of interest. Numerous applications for additional reports and stations are under consideration. Experiments are in progress to provide a suitable self-registering water-gauge, and several designs are being tested to assure the best results.

JACK SHEPPARD CAGED.

The Great Burglar and Jail Breaker in the Illinois State Prison.

From the New York Times.

There is not in the country to-day a more expert or dangerous criminal than John McAnerney, better known as Jack Sheppard. His mother is a respectable, industrious woman, who for years endeavored to reclaim her desperate son. McAnerney has been an inmate of almost every jail in the country, and has succeeded in escaping from almost every prison in which he has been confined. When he was a boy, 14 years old, he escaped from the Tombs. He gained the sobriquet of "Jack Sheppard," by which he is known all over the country. In April last the store of H. M. Day, in Chesnut street, Philadelphia, was broken into and $5,000 worth of goods stolen, which were shipped to this city. Jack Sheppard and another presented the Philadelphia receipt for the two cases and were arrested. Both men were locked up in what were termed the "strong rooms," opposite the detective office. McAnerney effected the most daring escape of his life. He broke a leg of his iron bedstead, and sent the doorman out for some cigars. During the absence of the doorman, he forced the iron bars off the fanlight over the door of his cell, and got out into the hallway. When the doorman came back with the cigars and opened the iron door leading into the hallway, McAnerney, who was crouched behind the door, slipped out behind the doorman, and ran through the corridor and escaped.

The detectives do not now know where he is, but a *Times* reporter learned that he is caged at last, and confined in a prison from which he will not easily escape. Shortly after he left New York, McAnerney committed a burglary in a dry goods store in the town of Blue Island, Ill. He procured a wagon, and, filling it with the stolen goods, drove round the country peddling them. He was pursued by two constables, who at length overtook him; but McAnerney drew his revolver and fired on them, shooting one officer in the leg, and the other in the arm.

The Sheriff then followed McAnerney and arrested him. He was tried and sentenced to four sears in State Prison. He was at once taken to the State Prison at Joliet, Ill., where he now is. In the prison as Deputy Warden is Mr. Mayhew, formerly keeper in the Charlestown Prison, Mass., from which McAnerney escaped on two several occasions.

Two weeks before McAnerney's arrest a buggy drove up to the Joliet Prison and McAnerney jumped out. He asked a guard permission to visit the prison, and the guard informed Deputy Warden Mayhew. McAnerney, on entering the ante-room, was at once recognized by Mayhew, who said, "What brought you here?" McAnerney replied, "I came to look at your ——— beautiful face." McAnerney ran out of the ante-room, followed by Mayhew. On leaping into his wagon, McAnerney drew a revolver and snapped it at Mayhew, who caught up a Spencer rifle and attempted to shoot McAnerney, who drove rapidly round a corner and escaped. On the day of his conviction, a woman who claimed to be his wife came to the State Prison, and asked Mr. Mayhew to treat McAnerney kindly. Mayhew replied that if McAnerney behaved himself he would be treated like any other prisoner, but if he cut up any capers he would not live many days. On McAnerney arriving at the prison, on the day following, Warden A. W. Edwards informed McAnerney he would be harshly dealt with if he ventured to break the rules. He was then put to work in the cigar shop, and has for side partners Billy Forrester and Tom Scott, all of whom are behaving well. Warden Edwards, whose administration of the prison is perfect, declares that "Jack Sheppard" has now found a prison strong enough to hold him, and that he will be securely kept until his sentence is served out.

Women in Government Offices.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Postmaster General Creswell has addressed the following letter to the Director General of Posts, Prussia:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you, in answer to the inquiries made in your letter of the 12th September last, that the number of women now in the postal service of the United States is not large, and probably does not exceed 700 in all, their employment being restricted to the position of Postmistress, clerks in local Post Offices, and clerks in the General Post Office Department at Washington. The number of women holding the office of Postmistress at local Post Offices is about 500, out of a total of over 32,000 local Post Offices, and the number employed as clerks in local Post Offices does not exceed 100. The number at present employed in the General Post Office Department at Washington as translators, copyists, &c., is sixty-three, out of a total clerical force of 310. The telegraph service in the United States is not now connected with the Post Office Department, the respective lines of telegraph being owned and worked by private corporations, and, therefore, I am unable to state what number of women are employed in that service. I have further to inform you, in answer to your inquiry on the subject, that the women employed in the postal service of the United States discharge the duties of their respective positions to the general acceptance of the department, and it is proper to state that there is a growing public sentiment in the United States favoring the employment of women in clerical and other minor positions in the civil service, the duties of which can be as appropriately and satisfactorily discharged by women as by men. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.

To the Director-General of Posts, &c., &c.,
Berlin, Prussia.

Ghastly Ingenuity of Thieves in India.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Why is death commonly harbingered by apparitions in female shape, according to the superstitions of the East and the North, as well as of classical antiquity? The Greeks held that human life was controlled by the Fates. The Northmen had their Valkyriur, or female choosers of the slain. The companions of Anastasius in the prison at Constantinople saw "the frightful hag," the harbinger of the plague, hovering with her flat wings over their drear abode, and with her hooked talons numbering one by one her intended victims." And now we are told that the thieves of Indian cities have found out a way of utilizing this weird fancy. Some "old offenders," in female disguise, go about the streets of Madras exactly at 12 at night, and knock at the doors of houses inhabited by natives. "There is a strange belief among the uneducated natives that the she devil Dengue (the name of the prevailing epidemic), raps at their door at that hour of the night, and that if any inmate opens he will be struck dead by her." The unsuspecting natives—forgetting the hour—open, see the ominous figures, and "many of them drop down in a fainting fit." The visitors make the best of the occasion.

California Railroad Work of the Year

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Nov. 23.

During the year which is drawing to a close the Central Pacific Railroad Company has laid 250 miles of track on its two main lines, the Southern and southern portions of the Southern Pacific is now operating to City, and in a few days twenty-five mi road on this line will be opened, making of the Southern Pacific beyond San Fr miles. Work is still steadily progress Oregon road, which has now reached the Sacramento Valley. We believe continued on the San Joaquin Valley it is probable that there will be still track laid in the State during 1873. tral, of course, will push the roads towards completion, and may build branch to Oakland. Work will be m the North Pacific Coast Road, on the gauge roads projected north and west Francisco, and on the San Diego Texas Pacific. These various enterp have an important influence in quic dustry, trade, and immigration.

GREELEY'S GOLD MINE.

His Farm in Virginia a Vast Auriferous Ore.

Correspondence of the Richmond Whig.

Perhaps there are very few people State who are aware of the fact that Mr. Greeley is a land-owner in the county of Ingham; yet such is the case. Some time previous to the breaking out of the war, Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, brother of Senator, and uncle of the present member County of Buckingham, and verbally agreed with O. S. and J. H. Ayres to purchase their farms, for the purpose of mining. The war coming on, interfered with the consummation of the contract. Soon after the war Mr. Bayard and Abraham Rex, of Philadelphia, came to Virginia and entered into a contract with said Ayres, in accordance with the foregoing agreement. Bayard soon commenced operations, hired a strong force of negroes, purchased extensive machinery, and began crushing golden ore, and spent about $100,000 in the undertaking to develop the rich resources of the mining lands. They continued operations during the spring and summer of 1870, when Mr. Bayard sold his interest to Mr. Greeley. In the fall of 1870 Mr. Greeley paid the balance of the purchase money—about $2,500—and received a contract assigned to him and according to the terms. The tract contained about 250 acres, and in addition to the $2,500 paid by Mr. Greeley, he had advanced to Henry Bayard about $6,000, with the understanding that the contract assigned to Bayard was to be assigned to him in consideration for the additional $3,000 paid by Greeley. Abstread & Son, of Baltimore, have brought a suit against Bayard some time since, and attached his interest in the property, which attachment was several months prior to the payment of the purchase money to Mr. Greeley, and while the title was still in the Ayres; Mr. Greeley, by his counsel, Judge Garland H. Haines, filed his petition in the Circuit Court of the county, and one mile west of Buckingham Court House, and setting forth his claim to the land, and was made a party to the suit in the cause, in which condition it now stands.

This land is said to be very rich in gold, and known to contain underneath its surface large beds of auriferous ore. It is situated on the James River road leading from New Canton to Buckingham Court House, and one mile west of the Buckingham Female Institute. It is now in the possession of

miles of track on its two main lines, in the Red
ern and southern portions of the State.
Southern Pacific is now operating to
City, and in a few days twenty-five miles
road on this line will be opened, making
of the Southern Pacific beyond San Fran
miles. Work is still steadily prosecuted
Oregon road, which has now reached the
the Sacramento Valley. We believe work
continued on the San Joaquin Valley line
is probable that there will be still more
track laid in the State during 1873. The
tral, of course, will push the roads above
towards completion, and may build the
branch to Oakland. Work will be under
the North Pacific Coast Road, on the
gauge roads projected south and south
Francisco, and on the San Diego and
Texas Pacific. These various enterprises
have an important influence in quickening
dustry, trade, and immigration.

GREELEY'S GOLD MINE.

His Farm in Virginia a Vast Bed of Auriferous Ore.

Correspondence of the Richmond Whig.

Perhaps there are very few people in this State who are aware of the fact that Mr. Greeley is a land-owner in the County of Buckingham; yet such is the case. A few months previous to the breaking out of the war, Mr. M. Bayard, of Delaware, brother of the late Senator, and uncle of the present, came to the County of Buckingham, and verbally contracted with O. S. and J. H. Ayres to purchase their farms, for the purpose of mining for gold. The war coming on, interfered with the consummation of the contract. Soon after its close, Mr. M. Bayard and Abraham Rex, of Philadelphia, came to Virginia and entered into a contract with said Ayres, in accordance with the foregoing agreement. Bayard soon commenced operations, hired a strong force of negroes, purchased extensive machinery, steam crushing golden ore, and spent about $60,000 in undertaking to develop the resources of his gold mining lands. They continued operations during the spring and summer of 1870, when Mr. Bayard sold his interest to Mr. Greeley. In the fall of 1870 Mr. Greeley paid the balance of the purchase money—about $2,500—and took a new contract assigned to him and according to the same terms. The tract contained about 250 acres. In addition to the $2,500 paid by Mr. Greeley, he had advanced to Henry Bayard about $9,000, with the understanding that the contract held by Bayard was to be assigned to him in full consideration for the additional $3,000 paid him. Greeley, Mead & Son, of Baltimore, Md., have since sued out an attachment against Bayard some time in 1871, and attached his interest in this property, which attachment was several months prior to the payment of the purchase-money to Mr. Greeley, and while the title was still in the Ayres; Mr. Greeley, by his counsel, Garland B. Haines, filed his petition at the October term of the Circuit Court of Buckingham, in this suit, setting forth his claim and rights to land, and was made a party defendant in the cause, in which condition it now stands.

This land is said to be very valuable, as known to contain underneath its surface large beds of auriferous ore. It is situated on the road leading from New Canton to Buckingham Court House, and one mile west of the Buckingham Female Institute. It is now occupied by negroes, who live on it and are charged with any fires, and yet, strange to say, they went to the polls on election day and voted solidly against the owner, the then Liberal candidate for the Presidency.

General Porter's Farewell to the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—General Horace Porter, having accepted the Vice Presidency of the Pullman Palace Car Company, the following correspondence has just taken place between him and President Grant:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1, 1872.

MY DEAR GENERAL: The proposition which I recently received to enter into business for myself is of so advantageous a nature that I should feel help feeling that in rejecting it I should be doing a wrong to my family and an injustice to myself. I have, therefore, decided, with your approval, to tender the resignation of my commission. It is not necessary for me to assure you of the extreme reluctance with which I bring my mind to consent to sever the personal intimacy and sever the official relations which have so long existed, and the memory of which I shall always regard as a most cherished recollection of my life. For many years it has been my privilege to be a daily witness to those transcendent abilities which the grateful people have repeatedly recognized by a bestowal of the highest offices within their gift. I feel confident that a continued exercise of the same qualities cannot fail to render the remaining years of your official life as brilliant in results as the previous achievements have been, and with advantage to the true interests of the nation. My best wishes shall always attend you, and your countless acts of kindness shall always be remembered with gratitude and esteem. I shall always remain your obedient servant and devoted friend.

HORACE PORTER.

(Signed)

To the President.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 1, 1872.

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your letter of this date notifying me of your desire to quit the public service, to accept a more advantageous position in civil life, and expressing regret at severing the connection of such long standing as has existed between us, is received. It is with regret on my part that our official relations have to cease, though I am glad to believe that our personal relations will through life remain as in the past. You have my best wishes and congratulations that you have received so favorable an appointment. Your services during the war and since the close of secession, your abilities, and your services in time of peace, both in a military and civil capacity, have been of a satisfactory nature to myself and all others in official or personal relations with you, and give assurance of your eminent fitness for the new and responsible trust you are about undertaking. My best wishes go with you for success in life and for the continued health, happiness of yourself and family.

Very respect, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT.

To General Horace Porter, U. S. A.

A Queer Story.

Here is a queer story, the truth of which is absolutely guaranteed by one of the most respectable of Paris newspapers, *Le Temps*. A certain M. de B. has long been insane. He has imagined himself a Chinese, wore the costume of the Celestial Empire, and spoke a queer jargon invented by himself, and which he is said obviously believed to be pure Chinese. This was a very inoffensive monomania. His family had therefore taken no precautionary measures other than that of preventing him from going out. One fine day, however, he awoke in the other day covered with sweat, declaring that the Emperor, Tien-Tchi, had condemned him to impalement. He asked to be left alone. When, at the end of two hours, his friends re-entered his room, they found on a chair, sitting bolt upright, with his hair standing on end, "Heaven! how I was!" he gasped he; "it is going through and through me. A doctor was sent for, and M. de B. was placed by force in a reclining position. "Too late," he cried, "the stake is broken in two! and he expired under the full conviction that he was actually impaled.

Immigration to Ontario.

The Ontario Government deserve credit for the earnestness and energy with which they have taken up the subject of promoting immigration. Ten agents are to be appointed to different European countries, England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, Alsace and Lorraine, and Belgium to be hoped to Sweden and Norway. Persons desirous of engaging laborers, can go to one of the Government agents, by depositing $10 with the Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration, which, with the $10 granted by the Dominion, which will pay the passage out. When immigrants arrive, they are allowed for each statute adult, and the adult immigrants have to work out the balance of the advance made by their employers. The latter important features of the scheme is the extension of the field of operations of the Provincial Immigration Agents.

The Sanitary Relations of Water.

Dr. Letheby, one of the highest European authorities on the sanitary relations of water, considers water of moderate hardness preferable to very soft water for domestic purposes. About six grains of carbonate of lime per gallon is desirable. He finds that the death-rate is less in cities supplied with moderately hard water than those supplied with soft water. It is a familiar fact that it is a great advantage in making tea or coffee, to use water of a certain degrees of hardness; that is, containing from five grains of carbonate of lime or its equivalent in the gallon. The fine flavor of tea made with water possessing this quality is due to the fact that the carbonate of lime prevents the astringent matter contained from dissolving the astringent matter contained in the tea, without interfering with the extraction of the theine and the other desirable constituents of the leaf.

—President Grant's son Robert a Harvard senior, has just been elected class-poet.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

President Miller Announces the Standing Committees.

Law P. Reot and the Tax on National Banks.

Quarterly and Yearly Reports of the County Treasurer.

Proposals for the County Jail and Criminal Court.

A meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President Miller in the chair. Present, Messrs. Lonergan, Bogue, Jones, Boelle, Galloway, Harris, Crawford, Singer, Clough, Herting, Pahlman, Russell and Harrison.

COMMITTEES.

The Chair announced the following Standing Committees:

Finance—Ashton, Harris, and Galloway.

Roads and Bridges—Harrison, Crawford, and Bogue.

Claims—Ashton, Pahlman, and Clough.

Public Buildings—Singer, Herting, Galloway, Lonergan, and Bogue.

Ferries and Toll Bridges—Galloway, Lonergan, and Harris.

Taxes and Paupers—Harris, Herting, and Russell.

Jails—Lonergan, Herting, and Jones.

Public Institutions—Jones, Bogue, and Boelle.

Fees and Salaries—Clough, Boelle, and Jones.

Bridges—Pahlman, Crawford, and Russell.

Claims—Harris, and Pahlman.

Taxes and Fines Assessed—Crawford, Harrison, and Bogue.

Public Service—Crawford, Herting, and Jones.

Public Records—Herting, Harris, and Pahlman.

DR. MILLER.

The Superintendent of Public Charities, invited the Board to visit the various institutions under his charge.

He also submitted his annual report and the reports of subordinates, which were ordered filed.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The County Attorney submitted the following:

GENTLEMEN: The several National Banks of the City of Chicago filed bills in the United States Circuit Court for an injunction against the Collector of Taxes restraining him from collecting taxes assessed against the shareholders of stock in said banks respectively. Injunctions were granted by the Court temporarily. Demurrers to the bills were filed, and arguments have been overruled by his Honor Judge Blodgett. I prayed an appeal, which has lately been filed, with a bond in the sum of $500, conditioned to pay the costs, etc. The Comptroller now stands, the Collector refusing to collect the tax against these banks until the Supreme Court shall have passed upon the question involved. The Board has already instructed me to proceed with these appeals, and I now desire that you may direct and designate some person as surety on the appeal bond. I think I shall be able to arrange with the counsel in the several cases to have a stipulation entered into that one case may be taken as a test case, and that the others may abide the result. Mr. Tuley, the Corporation Counsel of Chicago, will assist me in the case, as the city is interested in the same question.

A resolution was adopted designating Julian S. Ramsey as the surety in question.

The County Attorney also reported that during the year he had filed ninety insane cases; 72 passed; except two. Twenty other cases remained, the parties having recovered or escaped.

FINANCES.

The bond of Julian S. Ramsey as County Collector was executed.

The Treasurer presented his report of the quarter ending Dec. 1, as follows:

DEBTOR.

To balance per September report	$91,975.48
To proceeds from sales of fire bonds	317,000.00
To amount received interest on bonds	158.45
To amount received from Clerk Circuit & Criminal Courts	90.00
To amount money from County Clerk	168.00
To amount on exchange on New York	48.00
To tax of 1869	18.45
To tax of 1870	168.92
To tax of 1871, amount received in money	
To this account	194,694.51
To amount received in fees collected	1,463.51
Total	$605,766.35

CREDITOR.

By county orders	$163,550.71
By Superior Court	1,260.90
By Criminal Court	4,685.70
By Circuit Court	316.50
By Treasurer's account	21,065.00
By amount fees in Criminal Court	19.60
By amount of fire bonds	350,000.00
By amount of fire bonds on tax for 1871	8,163.50
By amount of fire bonds on assessment at ½ per cent on $1,000	1,463.51
By amount	2,581.63
By amount on disbursements	2,748.40
By balance	49,231.50

The annual report of the Treasurer is as follows:

DEBTOR.

To cash Dec. 1, 1871	$26,360.00
To county loans	700,000.00
To proceeds of 7 per fire-bonds, at par	
To proceeds of sale of fire-bonds credited	195,000.00
To taxes of 1869	627,000.00
To taxes on east wing of Court House	84,878.98
To amount from Relief & Aid Society	1,250.00
To amount received from Clerk & Evans,	419.54
To amount received from Fire Horses was	300.00
To notes, for sale of old iron	169.00
To fees of the Clerk of the Superior Court	184.79
To amount received on exchange on New	138.00
To amount received from County Clerk for licenses	66.25
To taxes collected	2,437.70
To taxes of 1870	18.48
To taxes of 1871 for this account	517.62
To amount received in fees collected	287,090.51
Total	$1,821,838.88

CREDITOR.

By March report	$108,886.50
By June report	294,354.56
By September report	808,694.83
By December report	556,454.45
	$1,798,892.04
By balance	$49,311.90

FUNDED DEBT.

1865, 6 per cent war bonds due May	$ 150,000.00
1865, 7 per cent war bonds due May	1,159,500.00
1865, 7 per cent war bonds due in 1885	863,000.00
1865, 7 per cent war bonds, due	953,000.00
1865, 7 per cent short bonds, due	259,000.00
1865, 7 per cent short bonds, 2½ years, due	200,000.00
1865, 7 per cent war bonds due in May,	716,000.00
1865, Trustees of the Graceland Improvement fund	83,000.00
	$5,808,500.00
Less fire bonds not sold	$785,000.00

Following is the quarterly report of the County Fund, or old indebtedness account, formerly termed as the Bond Fund Account,

DEBTOR.

To balance September report	$ 17,540.10
To taxes on this account	269,611.31
	$286,160.41

CREDITOR.

By $10,000 paid to the Trustees of the Graceland Improvement Fund	$1,155.00
By amount coupons	77,437.85
By amount public building bond account	4,200.00
By amount coupons	7,805.00
By amount fire bonds	1,450.80
By amount disbursements	452.98
By balance	193,679.13

Following is the annual report of the sinking fund commissioners:

DEBTOR.

To balance	$18,880.06
To proceeds on this account	88,000.00
To taxes of 1871 for this account	287,090.51
	$393,679.57

CREDITOR.

By March report	$13,608.00
By June report	25,000.80
By September report	11,330.00
By December report	153,740.77
	200,000.44
By balance	$193,679.13

Mr. Crawford, that, as Collector, he has collected taxes to the amount of $21,-, and that from 30 to 35 cents per cent for office expenses $13,- has been charged to the county with the exceptions, though there is a question as to whether he is entitled to them. Some Collectors, however, have retained them as a legal matter of right, and he reserves any right he may have to them.

The reports were referred to the Committee on Claims.

THE NEW JAIL.

Mr. Crawford offered the following:

Resolved, That a new Committee on Public Buildings be appointed, and it is important that such Committee should understand the plans and specifications before proceeding to award the bids; therefore be it

Resolved, That the bids now in the hands of the Clerk of the Board for material and work required in the construction of the Jail and Criminal Court building, be returned to the bidders unopened, and that the Committee on Public Buildings be, and it is hereby requested, to advertise for new proposals.

Mr. Crawford said the bids had been carefully prepared, and had stated their action to competitors. He did not think it treating them fairly to take the action proposed. It would be an expense in advertising, and would accomplish nothing.

Mr. Bogue said many contractors complained of the brief period of advertising, and many had been unable to get at the plans and specifications. Since the work could not be begun this winter, it was better to return the bids unopened.

Mr. Crawford thought they would get so much ahead with the work to be done by letting the contract for material soon.

Mr. Galloway thought the time of advertising short. Prices were falling, and the County would gain more by deferring the letting of the work for a time than they could lose by extra advertising.

The resolution was adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A resolution was adopted providing for the payment of Judges and clerks at the recent election.

A petition praying for the setting off of a new town to be called Norwood, was presented and referred.

A number of bills were read and referred.

The County Clerk was instructed to advertise for bids for blanks, etc., for the year.

The election of county officers was made the special order for Monday.

The Board then adjourned.

EVANSTON.

E. O. HAVEN, D. D., LL. D.,

late President of the Northwestern University, which position he resigned to accept the Secretaryship of the Board of Education of the Methodist Church, has sold his residence to Rev. Philo Judson, and purchased a furnished house in Brooklyn, New York, the headquarters of the Board, to which city he will remove with his family on Wednesday next.

Dr. Haven entered upon his duties as President of the University in the fall of 1869, and the rapid advancement of the institution into publicity and respect, is due in a great measure to the reputation he brought with him from Ann Arbor, his untiring industry, and administrative ability.

With due respect to his most talented successor, Dr. Chas. H. Fowler, the friends of the institution mourn the loss of his services.

To the students he particularly endeared himself by his unassuming manners, the breadth and liberality of his views, and by his sympathy, tenderness, and broad Christian charity.

When it became known to the public in May last, that Dr. Haven thought of removing to another field of labor, a public reception and banquet was given to him in Lyon's Hall, and resolutions were passed expressive of regret felt, and indulging a hope that he might remain.

The removal of Dr. Haven and family will be severely felt in the social circles of this village, and it is to be hoped that they may often revisit the scenes they are so soon to leave.

By special request, the Doctor will preach a farewell sermon in the Methodist Church here, at half-past 10 o'clock next Sunday morning.

A PARLOR CONCERT

will be given by amateur performers, in the Methodist Church, this evening, the proceeds to be given to the College Cottage, a charitable institution connected with the Ladies' College. Exercises begin at half-past 7.

FOUR HORSES

have died in Evanston since the beginning of the epizootic, and one donkey. The latter was the property of the children of Mr. O. French, and was of very diminutive size. His funeral was a very elaborate and impressive ceremony, the deceased being interred in shroud and coffin.

MISS EMILY FAITHFULL.

Miss Emily Faithfull, with her Private Secretary, Miss Pattison, spent yesterday in visiting the schools of Chicago. At the Mosley School, Miss Faithfull made a few pointed remarks to the pupils, concerning the advantages the children of America enjoyed in their public schools, which would direct the future of the country as they had already caused its present greatness. Miss Faithfull also visited the High School. It is known that one of the objects of her visit to this country is to study our system of educating the sexes together, as at Cornell University and Oberlin, but few people are aware of her agency in a very important step in that direction in England. It was she who originated the written examinations for women, which Cambridge and Oxford have held for several years with augmenting success, and which, but a few weeks ago, were adopted by Harvard University. Twelve years ago, when the idea of giving women an education which should bear some resemblance to that afforded other human beings was first broached, Miss Faithfull seized it eagerly, and at once began a series of breakfasts, at which, every Monday morning, met about a score of the most distinguished men of London, and of the faculties of the London University, and those of Cambridge and Oxford, and debated this novel project. The result was the offer of Cambridge to give degrees to women who should pass satisfactory examinations in writing. Oxford, more conservative, fought the innovation fiercely, but yielded two years ago, and now, as Harvard has followed, Miss Faithfull herself preceded to this country by the reform which she inaugurated twelve years ago, and which she now comes here to study.

DRAKE IS HIS NAME.

Scene in a prominent wholesale bookstore in this city.

Salesman (calling over stock to country merchant)—"Hoosier schoolmaster?"

Customer (scratching his head)—"Well, I believe his name is Drake. We had a man named Briggs, but he's gone."

IN DANGER OF FIRE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I would like to call the attention of citizens—especially those who have suffered by fire—to the fact that a certain showy block recently erected on the ruins of one burned, and located not many miles from the Chamber of Commerce, has, within a month, twice caught fire from an unpardonable defect in construction, viz.: hearths resting on wood-work so near the fire that ignition was certain sooner or later to take place. What is the use of a fire ordinance if such things can be; or to interdict wooden cornices if great, sprawling wooden signs are tolerated? In view of such inconsistencies, self-government seems a farce. Is no one authorized to interfere in cases like these? O.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3, 1872.

A Palatial Jewelry House.

N. Matson & Co., the oldest, and one of the wealthiest, jewelry houses in Chicago, have removed to their spacious new marble building, corner of State and Monroe streets, which is superbly finished in carved woods, marble, silver-plate, and plate glass, grandly lighted, and is, doubtless, the handsomest jewelry house in the world. Mr. George F. Johnson, a successful and wealthy Boston merchant, has become an active partner in the firm. With a large capital, an immense stock of the best assorted goods to be found East or West, all purchased of the manufacturers for cash, the firm challenges competition in the prices and quality of their goods. Those who would see the richest and most extensive display of jewelry, watches, gold chains, diamonds, solid and plated silverware, bronzes, Russia leather, toilet and fancy goods ever exhibited in the West, should visit Matson & Co.'s jewelry store, the ornament and pride of the New Chicago.

A New Theory of Consumption.

Dr. Henry MacCormac, of London, in a new book, puts forth the theory that tubercular disease of the lungs is caused solely by breathing air which has already passed through the lungs of either brutes or human beings, or air that is deficient in oxygen. Assuming the quantity of the air in the chest at about 230 cubic inches, and that from 30 to 40 cubic inches are changed and removed during each respiration, about ten breathings will suffice to renew or exchange the gaseous contents of the chest cavity. At each inspiration 4 to 5 per cent of the oxygen inhaled is, or should be, replaced by the same quantity of carbonic acid, an amount which, in a few hours, would be represented by an appreciable weight of solid carbon. If any portion of the inhaled air be prebreathed air, says Dr. MacCormac, the dead metamorphic carbon will be retained, *pro rata*, unoxydized, within the organism. This effete, unoxydized, being retained, speedily becomes "tubercle."

RECENT ROBBERIES.

Further Particulars of the Burglary at Kuhn's Hotel.

Thieves Telling on Each Other—A Suspicious Till-Tapping Affair.

Some additional facts in relation to the robbery of N. Aronson, the New York jeweller, at Kuhn's Hotel, on Wednesday evening, were made known yesterday. The police authorities knew nothing of the circumstances until they read them in THE TRIBUNE. A detective was sent to the hotel at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and he examined the room occupied by the thief, and that in which Mr. Aronson's trunk was placed. In the latter apartment he found a "jimmy" and a chisel, the implements with which the window sash and trunk were forced open. The thief will undoubtedly indulge in sundry anathemas when he learns that he overlooked diamonds worth $7,000. Mr. Aronson usually carried these on his person, but on Wednesday evening, before going to supper, he placed them in the bureau drawer. From his statement, it appears that an unsuccessful attempt was made to rob him at Cleveland. He was undoubtedly followed from New York by the man who secured the property. The jewelry stolen consisted of 42 gold watches, 5 pairs of bracelets, 36 opera chains, 20 vest chains, 60 amethyst rings, and 150 other rings, the value of all being about $13,000. The description of the thief accords with that of a well-known "hotel sneak," and efforts are making to secure his arrest. He probably went East, and if he reaches New York in safety, the police authorities of that city will not allow him to return to Chicago. The same he registered at Kuhn's was G. W. Karnes, of Burlington, Iowa.

REACHING THE TRUTH.

William Jacobs, who was arrested on Wednesday evening upon suspicion of having been implicated in the robbery of Harris & Stone's hat and cap store, No. 106 West Madison street, was before Justice Scully yesterday, and held for a further hearing. It will be remembered that at the time of his apprehension he had on a cap which was identified as one stolen from the firm mentioned. After his commitment to jail, Jacobs told where he got the cap, and other information which he gave to a detective led to the arrest of J. P. McCune, a young man who was employed in a candy manufactory. The latter fellow became frightened at the prospect of passing several years at Joliet, and told all he knew about the burglary. He also revealed the name of the rough who shot Policeman Ole Johnson during the fracas in the former of Canal and Kinzie streets on Monday last. The rough is in Buffalo, and a despatch was sent to the Chief of Police of that city, yesterday morning, to arrest him. No reply had been received up to 6 o'clock last evening.

BELIEVED TO BE "TOO THIN."

Herman Milbroch, who was employed as clerk in the grocery store of E. N. W. Zutterneister, on South Clinton street, was arrested yesterday upon suspicion of larceny. Mr. Z., when he left the store on Wednesday evening, placed $500 in greenbacks in the till, believing that that was a safe depository, as Milbroch slept in the store. Yesterday morning Milbroch reported that the shop had been broken into and robbed. A piece of glass in the window-sash had been broken out, and the latch pushed to one side, the supposition being that the thief gained access by raising the window. Nothing in the store was disturbed except the money-drawer, it having been broken open and the $500 abstracted. Milbroch denies that he took the money. He will have an opportunity to prove his innocence at a hearing before Justice Scully this morning.

A BATCH OF ROBBERIES.

George Schlegel, of No. 411 West Lake street, reported, yesterday, that $360 in currency and a gold watch and chain were stolen from his house the other day. He suspects one of his boarders, who left the city on Wednesday.

The store of J. E. Sadler, No. 187 East Washington street, was visited on Tuesday night by burglars, who carried off eight sets of billiard balls, several meerschaum pipes, and nine boxes of cigars,—all valued at $350.

The room of Selden Fish, in the building No. 171 East Madison street, was entered on Wednesday afternoon and robbed of $50 in cash and a lot of papers and clothing.

Several undercoats and three overcoats were stolen from the residence of Mr. Clark, corner of Twentieth street and Prairie avenue, on Wednesday evening.

A thief broke into the residence of J. H. Fleming, No. 663 Fulton street, on Wednesday night, and appropriated $200 in cash.

The boarding-house, No. 519 South Canal street, was visited by burglars on Wednesday night, and $200 in currency stolen.

An overcoat was taken from the entry of the dwelling of Henry Hogan, No. 127 North Halsted street, on Wednesday evening.

THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

Wm. Bross yesterday brought suit in the United States District Court against Norman C. Perkins, Assignee of the State Insurance Company, George W. McMullen, J. B. Smith, George C. Smith, Charles M. Smith, and the National Loan and Trust Company. The petitioner relates that in 1871 he was the owner of a policy for $5,000 on property which was destroyed by the October fire; that the defendant, McMullen, then was, and still is one of the Directors, and the General Agent of the said company; that McMullen, whom he distinctly understood to be representing the Insurance Company, asked him if he would take 10 per cent for said policy, assuring him that was all he would ever get for it, which offer he accepted, assigning the policy for the sum of $500; that the representations on which the policy was sold were fraudulent, in which the other defendants conspired with defendant McMuller; that the assets of the insurance company, at the time of the fire, amounted to 60 cents on the dollar at least; that he could have received $3,000 for his said policy instead of $500; that one of said defendants caused to be written above petitioner's signature, after said sale, a false date and ante-date, namely: "Chicago, Nov. 1, 1871," and that the following acts of conspiracy were thereafter performed, viz.: The policy was delivered to said J. B. Smith, who took it to his brothers, Geo. C. and Chas. M. Smith, prominent officials of the company, and the National Loan and Trust Company, who held a controlling interest in and solely managed both of said companies, and they, as such officers of said State Insurance Company, pretended to settle for the State Insurance Company the policy for its full face value of $5,000 with said J. B. Smith, and gave him a due bill, signed by said C. M. Smith, as Vice President of said Insurance Company for the sum of $5,000; the said due bill was then pretended to be sold to said National Loan and Trust Company, having then a large amount of moneys of the State Insurance Company in its possession, believed to be over $100,000, and claiming to retain out of such funds the sum of $5,000 to the payment of said due bill; that none of said defendants are *bona fide* holders or owners of said claim of complainants, but that all the transfers and transactions therein were designed to defraud him; that on learning the facts petitioner went to George C. Smith and demanded that his policy should be given up, and the assignment cancelled, and then and there offered to pay him for the National Loan and Trust Company the said sum of $500 and lawful interest thereon, but that said Smith would not accede; that the said State Insurance Company having become insolvent and defendant Perkins appointed Assignee, the latter has now in his hands all the assets of the bankrupt, as well as the policy issued to complainant; that the said National Loan and Trust Company is about to appear by its agent before the Register in Bankruptcy to make proof of its alleged debt arising from said pretended assignment, and to demand in the usual course from said Perkins the dividends, upon said proof of debt; that he fears but for the interference of the Court this design will be consummated, and that he will thereby sustain great and irreparable loss, and that he hereby offers to pay the said National Loan and Trust Company the money received by him. Wherefore he prays that said transfer be set aside and annulled; that Perkins be decreed to surrender said policy, and that petitioner be restored all his rights thereto; that Perkins be enjoined from paying any dividends thereon, and the other defendants from receiving the same, or proving up said claim.

The report of C. E. Adams, Master in Chancery, on exceptions to answer in the Cheney suit (Calkins v. Cheney), was yesterday filed, as follows: "In pursuance of an order of this Honorable Court, made with above entitled cause and dated the 29th day of July, 1872, in and by which order the said cause was referred to the subscriber, one of the Masters in Chancery of this Court, to report upon the exceptions filed in said Court to the answer of E. B. Phillips, George Field, Dodge W. Keith, Charles Fargo, Henry C. Smith, Geo. W. Thompson, Peter Van Schaack, Wm. E. Wheeler, Elbridge G. Keith, and Charles Follansbee, certain of the defendants in the said cause to the bill of complaint, I, the subscriber do most respectfully report, that I have been attended by the agent of the solicitors for the complainants, and the solicitors for the defendants above named, and have looked into the bill of complaint, the answer of the above named defendants, and the exceptions taken to such answer, and it appears to me, and I therefore find that the second, fourth, sixth, eleventh, fourteenth, and fifteenth of such exceptions are well taken, and the said answer is insufficient in the matters thereof respectively. That the first, third, fifth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, twelfth, and thirteenth of such exceptions are not well taken, and the answer is sufficient in the matters thereof respectively."

A large number of suits against the Knickerbocker Insurance Company were up before Judge Porter yesterday, on application for change of venue, on the ground of prejudice, and so forth, the issues being the same, in almost all cases, as those raised before Judge Tree. Judge Porter ruled to allow the change of venue; he considered the allegation of prejudice sufficient; that prejudice in Cook County, affirmed in respect of a cause under trial in the Cook County, Ill., Superior Court, must be held to have reference to Cook County, Illinois; that the word "she," meaning the defendant company, was not material; that, although the prejudice was not discovered in one term (Nov. 30), and the petition not brought till next term (Dec. 2), and there might have been an improper delay, yet the dates were so close, only a Sunday intervening, that the objection might be allowed to pass, and the objection as to prejudice not being known to the actual defendant, but to its officers, or *vice versa*, had already been settled by a previous decision. His Honor granted change of venue in all the cases he had time to hear, and directed the attorneys in all other cases to prepare their arguments in writing.

Ball was yesterday fixed at $5,000 each, and given, in the United States District Court, criminal side, in the cases of John Warner and Patrick W. Dunn, of Peoria, and for John M. Blakeley, in the case of John Babcock et al. The first named were indicted under Section 30, of the act passed March 2, 1867; and the last under Sections 86, 39, and 44 of the act passed July 20, 1868, the whole being brought under the Internal Revenue laws.

Bertha Schultz brings suit against John William Schaefer, in the Circuit Court, claiming $10,000 damages, alleging, first, that he dragged the plaintiff out of her bedroom into his own, on the 15th August, and there outraged her; that he afterwards assaulted her because she would not take $100 to compromise the matter, and then dragged her to a police station on a false charge.

The stench in the County Court, arising from the jail cells below, has become almost unbearable, and Judge, Clerk, reporters, and citizens held an impromptu meeting over it, and denounced the authorities in becoming style, namely, with their fingers to their noses.

In one of the suits brought by Hamlin, Hale & Co. against Mr. Peck, a late member of their firm, on an unsettled account, namely, a suit for the recovery of the value of three curtains, valued at $380, a verdict was yesterday given for the defendant.

The Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railway Company and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company are petitioning for right of way over the property of Celia D. Butler and others in Carpenter's Addition to the city.

In the suit, Warren et al. v. Hawsbrough et al. (No. 5,068), announced yesterday in the Circuit Court, the plaintiff prays the cancellation of a contract to buy land, alleging, as a ground, that the taxes had not been paid thereon.

Judge Jamieson is preparing for a trip to Europe, and will remain with his friends in Vermont a short time prior to his departure from an Atlantic port.

An examination will take place before the Register, at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, in the matter of the Lamar Insurance Company, in bankruptcy.

The First National Bank of Tama City, Iowa, is a suitor in the United States Courts in two small assumpsit suits.

There was a small and unimportant examination in the matter of R. E. Hubbard, before Register Hubbard, yesterday.

A very heavy day's business was done in defaults and judgments before Judge Porter yesterday.

Several injunction suits were commenced in the various Courts yesterday. Particulars will be found in the record.

Three couples were yesterday unmarried by Judge Gary.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

[Judge Blodgett.]

CHANCERY—795—Northwestern National Bank v. Tappan, Collector; parties come by solution and demurrer of defendant to bill overruled and decree as prayed; appeal prayed by defendant and allowed upon giving bond in $500, with surety to be approved by the Court. 796—National Bank of Commerce v. Same; 704—First National Bank v. Same; same. 732—Traders' National Bank v. Same; same. 785—Union National Bank v. Same; same. 756—Merchants' National Bank v. Same; same. 750—Fifth National Bank v. Same; same. 734—Manufacturers' National Bank v. Same; same. 759—Commercial National Bank v. Same; same. 763—Fourth National Bank v. Same; same. 760—Commercial National Bank v. City of Chicago; default of defendant Tappan set aside by agreement and demurrer to bill filed by leave, and same overruled, and decree as prayed for; appeal prayed and allowed upon giving bond in $500, with security to be approved by the Court.

LAW—736—Lewis et al, v. Michigan Central R. R.; jury trial resumed.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

[Judge Blodgett.]

CRIMINAL—5—John Babcock, charged with violation of the Internal Revenue laws; John M. Blakeley, defendant, and Richard Gregg, recognize in the sum of $5,000 for the appearance of the defendant from day to day. 14—Patrick W. Dunn and John Warner, charged with a like offence; the defendants and Wm. O'Brien enter into recognizance in the sum of $5,000. 16—John H. Franus; charged with the same offence; defendants and Wm. W. O'Brien enter into recognizance in the sum of $5,000.

LAW—715—Goodwin v. Meyer, survivor, etc.; leave to amend declaration. 665—Perkins, assignee, v. Eastor; demurrer of plaintiff to fourth plea sustained. 712—Stowe v. Hotchkiss et al.; same as to second plea. 707—Barnum v. Schooner "Ketchum;" twenty days to libellant to close proofs, and thirty days to respondent to close proofs.

BANKRUPTCY—2,032—Lamar Insurance Company; order under section 26. 772—A. K. Norris; continued on affidavit.

NEW SUITS.

First National Bank of Tama City, Iowa, v. Wansor F. Freeman and William W. Crocker; "Kotchum;" $1,807; James L. Stark attorney. Same v. Thomas Hoffman; same, $3,000; same attorney. Miles Greenwood et al v. Josah J. Parkhurst, John Wilkinson, and Audley S. Dunkinson; assumpsit $2,500; Nich and Noble, attorneys. Good et al v. William D. Pahlman; assumpsit $2,000; Lyman and Jackson Bros. v. Perkins; both for injunction; E. A. Otis, attorney.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

[Judge Porter.]

LAW—Defaults and judgments as follow: 3,042—Barnum v. Commercial Insurance Company; $2,500. 3,117—Regenaburg v. Same; same $2,120. 3,114—Hoffmann v. Garden City Insurance Company, $9,180. 3,116—Wilcox v. Same; $1,749. 3,120—West v. Same; $4,340. 3,119—Hettinger v. Commercial Insurance Company; $2,650. 3,280—Kellogg v. Miller; $9,82. 2,538—Pearson v. Whipple; $776.62. 2,930—Hoffman v. Same; $2,180. 2,762—Bowler v. Garden City Insurance Company; $318. 2,934—Pauler v. Same; [illegible]—Albers v. Same; [illegible]—Ackerman v. Commercial Insurance Company; $742. 2,697—Metz v. Same; $5,672.80. 3,771—Sporer v. Same; $4,068. 3,768—Gray v. Garden City Insurance Company; $424. 2,931—Spolz v. Commercial Insurance Company; $2,120. 2,688—Bittinger v. Commercial Insurance Company; $1,590. 2,929—Bodner v. Same; $3,180. 2,931—Kinkardi v. Garden City Insurance Company; $424. 2,849—Tiarks v. Commercial Insurance Company; $3,180. 2,847—Wiessenbadh v. Same; $5,936. 2,846—Kist v. Same; $3,180. 2,850—Koch v. Garden City Insurance Company; $1,060. 2,797—Mortimer v. same; $4,240. 2,686—Miller v. Commercial Insurance Company; $2,240. 2,770—Camp v. Garden City Insurance Company; $1,800. 2772—Phillips v. Commercial Insurance Company; $4,616.45. 3,638—Robinson v. Jones; $254.89 (on answer of garnishee). 2,902—Schweizer v. Garden City Insurance Company; $3,018. 2,903—Lautergung v. Garden City Insurance Company; $2,161.38.

Defaults only as follows: 2,868—Vergher v. Lamar Insurance Company. 2,914—Sherman v. Riverside Improvement Company; default against the Improvement Company only. 3,045—Maxwell v. Garden City Insurance Company. 3,047—Same v. same. 2,043—Same v. same. 3,456—Harper v. Marshall.

Other orders as follows: 3,378—Degenhardt v. Bender; Turner & Son, withdraw appearance for Ostermeier. 2,—Zuaver v. Seeley; leave to defendant to file additional pleas denied, and exceptions. 2,207—Hollister v. Seeley; leave to defendant to file additional pleas denied, and exceptions. 3,214—Kaufmann v. Lottwich; conditional judgment v. Ernst Jaeger, garnishee, and scf. fa. 2,883—Burdett v. Knickerbocker Insurance Company; motion of plaintiff to strike pleas from file for want of affidavit of merits denied, and exceptions. 2,000—Stewart v. Kinney; record of judgment restored. 3,229—Lander, administrator, etc., v. Weick; by agreement, default set aside. 3,015—Hamlin et al. v. Peck; jury trial; jury to separate; by agreement. 1,536—Cole v. Hendricks; dismissed by agreement at plaintiff's costs. 1,237—

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail	$18.00	Sunday	$2.50
Tri-Weekly	6.00	Weekly	2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and wi.. have the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington, New York, and Miscellaneous Telegraphic News.

SECOND PAGE—The Late Campaign: Reminiscences of Horace Greeley—Bloomington Letter: The Shops of the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad—Clinton, Iowa, Letter—The Signal Office: What Old Probabilities Has to Say About His Department—Park Shepard Caged: The Great Burglar and Jail Breaker in the Illinois State Prison—Greeley's Gold Mine.

THIRD PAGE—County Commissioners' Meeting—Evanston Items—Recent Robberies—The Law Courts—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: House and Senate: The Railroad Law; The Franking Privilege; Usury Laws—Current News Items.

FIFTH PAGE—The Police Muddle—City in Brief—Amusements—Railroad Time Table—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial—Marine Intelligence.

SEVENTH PAGE—Domestic Tragedy—The Diamond Swindle—Miscellaneous and Personal Items—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, Etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—European News—Miscellaneous Telegrams.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Miss Jane Coombs. "School for Scandal."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Lingard Combination. "David Garrick," with Lingard sketches.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Rubinstein concert.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. The Lelia Ellis Ballad Opera Company, and farce of "Poor Pillicody."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WEST'S BAZAR, 220 AND 222 WABASH-AV., IS the place in Chicago to buy fancy goods for Christmas presents. A large and attractive stock at low prices. WEST & CO., importers.

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—THE great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Scrofulous Humors, and all Consumptive Symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will relieve Affections of the Chest, Lungs, or Throat. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, 166 Court-st., Boston. Sold by all druggists.

RURAL BEAUTIES AND CITY BELLES.—COUNTRY girls are not a whit behind their metropolitan sisters in the natural elements of loveliness, but it must be conceded that the city belles best understand the art of preserving and heightening their personal beauty. The most perfect features lose half their attraction unless the complexion is properly cared for, and if the pretty girls of the rural districts would vie with or compete with the "Fairstars" of the fashionable world in refined attractions, they must pay due attention to this important point. They ought to know, for the fact is notorious, that HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM imparts to the skin a delicate, pearly appearance, unapproachable by any other preparation under the sun. No matter how the cuticle may have been roughened by exposure or discolored by the sun, the Balm will render it soft and pliable, and removes every blemish.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, December 6, 1872.

By the report of the Treasurer of the County Commissioners, it is seen that the expenditures of the county for the year ended Dec. 1, have been $1,718,582.04; its receipts $1,621,538.83, which leaves a balance on hand of $49,311.90. The funded debt amounts to $3,808,500.

Secretary Boutwell has still on his hands a large amount of the bonds of the funding loan, and he has informed the Committee of Ways and Means that unless Congress takes some steps in the matter, he will form another Syndicate in order to get rid of the balance at 4 and 4½ per cent.

Paris is is again convulsed by a vote of the Assembly, and Frenchmen are evidently getting ready to go down into the streets and throw up barricades. The army is under McMahon, and he considers himself under the Assembly, not under Thiers. Meanwhile, the German army watches, and Napoleon, at Chiselhurst, waits.

Messrs. Flint, Thompson & Co., have had the grain in their elevators measured by the proper officers, under the inspection of Committees of the Board of Trade and other bodies, and the result is a surplus of 14,000 bushels, after deducting for all outstanding receipts. The measuring of the grain in the other elevators will soon take place, and the warehouse business is in a fair way to be restored to public confidence and respect.

Mr. Greeley's daughters will not accept the fund which is being raised for their benefit, and already amounts to several thousand dollars. They need, they say, no personal aid, and suggest, indirectly, that the money be used for a statue to their father's memory, in which case, they will themselves contribute towards it. By their request, the flowers which decorated Dr. Chapin's Church, during the funeral, will be sold for the benefit of the Old Woman's Home, of New York.

The next, if not the immediate, question in France is the dissolution of the present National Legislature and the election of a new one. The present Assembly was elected just after the Prussian occupation of Paris, and the monarchist and imperial factions have been made stronger by the elections that have been held from time to time to fill vacancies. President Thiers will probably favor a new election, in which case he will be supported by the Republicans now in the Assembly.

Mr. Henry L. Pierce, the Republican candidate for Mayor in Boston, has declined the nomination because the Republican Central Committee determined that the selection of all officers of the City Government should be controlled by national politics. Mr. Pierce refuses to be a candidate on these terms, claiming that, as every citizen has a deep interest in the welfare of the city, all are entitled, irrespective of their political opinions, to a fair representation in the Municipal Government. This sentiment, however just, is precisely what mere office-traders refuse to understand. To them the welfare of the city is a matter of party ascendancy, and party ascendancy means a distribution of public offices among those who manage party nominations.

Mr. Shellabarger's bill for the encouragement of our foreign commerce receives the sanction of the House Commerce Committee. It establishes a Board of Commerce, which, in addition to other duties, may offer a bounty of $15 for every ton of iron steamships, and $12 for every ton of other steamships, of not less than one thousand tons burthen, built in this country for the next five years. Not more than 100,000 tons shall be thus subsidized in any one year. The vessels must be used in foreign trade. The Board in administering these bounties must provide one line of iron steamships to Europe, one to the West Indies, one between New Orleans and the West Indies, one between New Orleans and Mexico, and one between San Francisco and Australia.

The project for changing the date of the Pennsylvania election to the same day on which the Presidential election occurs, will be introduced into the Constitutional Convention of that State. The Pittsburgh *Gazette* recommends the change, and reports that it has been generally favored by the press throughout the State on the score of economy and convenience. The fact that the law of Congressional elections will force Pennsylvania to hold an election in November every two years is an additional reason why the change should be made. The Cincinnati *Gazette* favors a similar change. The New York *World* and several other influential journals, which it names, earnestly advocate it as the only means for preventing the concentration of corrupting influences in a few localities in determining the result of Presidential elections.

As seven of the railroads of the State have failed to render reports for the year, as required by law, to the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, the latter cannot complete their own report, and have been compelled to adjourn till the 17th inst. Each of these companies has been informed that the heavy legal penalties provided for this neglect will be enforced if they persist in it. From the report the Commissioners have received from the Inspector of Grain at Chicago it appears that 139,625,887 bushels of wheat have been inspected at a cost of $47,122.90. Governor Palmer is told by the Commissioners charged with building the Southern Normal University and the Southern Insane Asylum, that the whole cost of the latter will be $593,064, of which $333,063 have already been spent. For want of an appropriation by the last Legislature, no work has been done the last year on the University, to complete which will require $85,088.

It will be remembered that the Pennsylvania Railroad, some time ago, secured a lease of the United Railroads of New Jersey for 999 years, under an act of the Legislature permitting the lease of New Jersey railroads "within the State or elsewhere." The necessary assent of two-thirds of the stockholders of the leased roads was obtained, but some of the dissenting stockholders sued for an injunction on the ground that all the formalities required under the New Jersey law were not complied with. The Court refused to entertain this question, threw it out, and left the dissenting stockholders to carry it up to a higher court. Here a decision has lately been rendered that the Court below erred in not entering into the merits of the point raised by the stockholders, and there is now to be a trial, upon which the validity of the lease will depend. It is intimated, however, that the Pennsylvania Company will secure special legislation this coming winter that will cover all defects.

The question of calling a convention to frame a constitution, with the view to applying for admission into the Union as a State, was one of the issues at the recent election in Washington Territory, and was voted down by a decided majority. The movement was originated by ambitious politicians, who were anxious to get to Washington in the capacity of Senators. The people of the Territory therein exhibited good sense, not only in foiling the plans of office-hunters, but also in preferring to wait the proper time for admission, when the population of the Territory shall be sufficient to entitle them to a member of Congress, which will be some time hence, as the population, according to the census of 1870, was at that time but 23,955. They are evidently content to let well-enough alone, and not to assume the duties and responsibilities of a State until they are able to fulfil them. The Olympia *Tribune* is grieved to learn that an effort is making in California to induce ex-Governor Edward S. Salomon to take up his residence in that State. The *Tribune* says: "This Territory cannot spare Salomon."

The extensive conflagration in Upper Thames street, London, which occurred about the same time as the Boston fire, seems to have been a narrow escape from as general a destruction of property as that in Boston or Chicago. The buildings destroyed were what is called fire-proof; there was no lack of water; the Fire Department was in excellent condition, and its exertions on the occasion are spoken of in the highest terms of praise. Yet the *Pall Mall Gazette* holds that the extent of the fire proves that London is as much at the mercy of an agent far beyond the control of any means or appliances for its arrest as the two American cities have proved to be. It makes the broad statement that "fire, to be dealt with properly, must be strangled in its infancy," and refuses to accept the excuse that the fire was not discovered until it was too late to check its progress. It holds that precaution and watchfulness are the only safeguards against the burning of cities, and that one room in a structure like the City Mills, where the London fire originated, was to the rest of the building just as the building itself was to the rest of London.

The Chicago produce markets were quiet yesterday, but were generally a shade firmer. Mess pork was in rather better demand, and steady at $11.75@11.87½ cash or seller the month, and $12.00 seller December. Lard was steady at 7¾c cash, and 7¾c seller March. Meats were quiet and steady at 3¾c for shoulders, 5¾c for short ribs, and 6c for short clear, all or part salted; green hams, 6¾@7¾c. Highwines were in fair demand, and advanced ½c, closing at 88¼@88½c per gallon. Flour was firm and less active. Wheat was more active and higher, closing strong at $1.10½ cash or seller the month, and $1.11¾ seller January. Corn was quiet but a shade higher, closing at 30½c cash, and 31½c seller January. Oats were excited, and advanced 1c, closing weak at 25½c for cash or seller the month, and 25½c seller January. Rye was more active at ½c advance, closing at 60c. Barley was very quiet but firm, at 61½c for No. 2, and 51@51½c in ordinary elevators, the receipts of Armour, Dole & Co. commanding a premium. Live hogs were in active demand and firm, at $3.76@4.00. The cattle market was fairly active and unchanged. Sheep remain steady.

Congress has unanimously passed, for the relief of Boston, a measure the counterpart of the Chicago Relief bill, except that it does not exclude lumber from its operation. The Secretary of the Navy was roughly handled in the debate on the bill authorizing him to construct ten vessels of war. His last report was characterized as extremely and disreputably void of information, without which Congressmen could form no intelligent opinion on naval matters. Both the employes and the politics of the navy-yards needed to be reformed. Money previously appropriated by Congress had been wasted on worthless vessels, 471 of which had been sold in five years, in some cases to the lowest bidder; a similar fate might, within a twelvemonth, befal the vessels ordered by the pending bill. Mr. Kerr thought the country needed, before a great naval establishment, a reform of the scandalous laws hampering our entercourse with foreign nations, and preventing the natural growth of a great commercial navy. Under the operation of the previous question, the bill was finally passed with amendments, reducing the number of vessels to six, ordering that three of them be built in private yards, limiting each to ten guns, and requiring plans and estimates to be submitted to Congress before work is begun.

The President of the Knickerbocker Insurance Company of Chicago has submitted affidavits in the two hundred suits or more against the company to the effect that "it" (the company) fears that it cannot have, and will not receive, a fair trial in the Circuit Court here because the inhabitants of Cook County are prejudiced against it. The President of the company, therefore, asks a change of venue for the two hundred suits brought against the Knickerbocker Insurance Company. The suits are brought in compliance with the law demanding that all claims for loss on insurance policies shall be sued out in Court within twelve months from the time of the loss. The claims themselves have already been adjusted, and the suits are brought for the recovery of the money due. What defence the Knickerbocker Insurance Company can enter, or what prejudice could effect the payment of money acknowledged to be due, is by no means clear. It is clear, however, that to be forced to bring suit for a few cents on the dollar, and then to be forced to take a change of venue out of the county to follow it up, will leave the sufferers by the fire who looked to the Knickerbocker Insurance Company for indemnification something out of pocket. It is also clear that the Knickerbocker Insurance Company had a large amount of unpaid capital, and the "prejudices" of the people of Cook County, lead them to believe that this amount ought to be paid up.

HOUSE AND SENATE.

Judging by the tone of the two unimportant organs of the Republican party published at Washington City, there would seem to be an irrepressible conflict regarding party management between the two Houses of Congress. This conflict is by no means a new one. It dates back a year or more, and frequently appeared during the last session. The assumption of authority by a small number of Senators to dictate to the President and to the House, was rebuked by the latter body very sharply, and on several occasions, last year. The debate on this question in the House was led by Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and he distinctly stated that the encroachments, and attempted encroachments, and usurpations, by the Senate, if permitted to go on, would eventually force the country, perhaps, to abolish that body, or more clearly confine its authority by constitutional restrictions. The wide difference of opinion between the two Houses was conspicuously shown in the rejection, or practical defeat, of all the relentless, arbitrary, and harsh legislation passed in the Senate. The additional Ku-Klux bill; the bill to authorize the President during the campaign to suspend the *habeas corpus* and take military possession of any State; the bill to place the elections in every precinct under the authority of Federal Supervisors, and various other bills, of like general character, were either rejected by the House, permitted to lie on the table, or so modified as to amount to nothing. The whole tone of the House was marked by a liberality and dignity becoming the representatives of the people, while that of the Senate indicated the harsh, exacting, and vindictive policy of the few controlling members of the caucus. Three times did the Senate reject the House bill for general amnesty, and it was not until after the Cincinnati Convention that it would pass it even in a modified shape. The Republicans in the House who have with great ability led upon all questions of general policy have been Messrs. Blaine, Dawes, Garfield, Kelley, Poland, McCrary, Farnsworth, and some others, and these have been opposed by Maynard, Butler, and a minority of other intolerants.

The Senate, at the present session, has, in caucus, bound all Republican members of that body to a renewal of the intolerant policy of last year. The House has voted a different policy. While the country might look with contempt upon the petty persecution which the Senate managers have dealt out to Liberal Senators, it will notice, with some alarm, the indications that the Senate policy is sought to be forced upon the House, and that the leading Republicans of that body are now to be proscribed. One of these Washington organs thus proclaims the latest crusade:

> When Republican after Republican took the floor to condole with Mr. Banks, it is rank treason to his party and to Republican principle; when Republican after Republican voted to continue him at the head of one of the most important Committees in the House; when the Republican members, fresh from the most terrific struggle in all its history, listened to the arguments of Mr. James Brooks, of New York, and followed his counsel, it was clear as the noonday sun that the mantle of "the Great Commoner" is still too large for the shoulders of any man on the Republican bench. It may suit gentlemen who have their eyes on the possibility of 1876 to think and act in this way, but we would remind them that it is not the way to maintain a great party to prepare it for victories in the future. Mr. Banks is nothing in this contest, but the Republican party is everything. Kindness, and courtesy, and sympathy, for him may prove defeat to it. Was it for this that Pennsylvania rolled up 140,000 majority? We need a leader in the House.

The "leader of the House" who would fill the measure established by this Washington newspaper is probably such a man as Chandler, of Michigan; there being, fortunately, no such man in the House, the organs cry out that there is a want of a competent man on the Republican bench. The intimation that the House is ruled in its action by some one who has "eyes on the possibility of 1876, may be construed perhaps as a fling at Speaker Blaine, and as an intimation that if Maynard or Butler will take up the fight and force the House to become the mere register of the edicts of the Senate caucus, then the Senatorial regency will be indeed absolute, and the President will be reduced to the dependent position of having no will of his own that he dare execute, and permitted to say or do nothing without the previous authority of the Senatorial cabal.

We doubt whether the House of Representatives will be driven from its course by the clamors of the mob that prefers Barrabas. The country is not prepared to hang Dawes, Garfield, and Blaine, and the others comprising the Republican majority in the House, that Butler and Maynard and the carpet-baggers and adventurers may convert the National Legislature into a tribunal as despotic and as irresponsible as the National Assembly of France in 1793. The country has had strife and bitterness long enough. It wants peace, and order, and rest. Party hates have been buried in the recently-opened grave of the opposition leader. The House of Representatives has fairly responded to this popular sentiment, and we do not believe it will be driven from its policy by the outcries of men who are already snuffing the campaign of 1876. As to the Washington *Republican*, it represents nobody but the ring who control the local politics of the District of Columbia.

THE RAILROAD LAW.

We published, last week, an abstract of the opinion of Judge Tipton, of the Bloomington Circuit, in which that Court held, in a suit against the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railway Company, that the legislation of the State, requiring uniform rates of freight, was constitutional. In that case the Company had charged a greater sum as freight upon lumber from Chicago to Lexington, a distance of 110 miles, than it did from Chicago to Bloomington, a distance of 126 miles. The defendant in that case, in addition to defences upon the facts in evidence, contended that the charter granted by the State to the Company, which authorized the Company to establish and collect rates for the transportation of freight, was a contract on the part of the State, and that the State, by the recent legislation, sought to destroy or impair that contract, which proceeding was prohibited by the Federal Constitution. This the Court overruled. Now, we have another and a contrary decision by Judge Wood, of the Kankakee Circuit. In this last case the question related to an overcharge of passenger fare. The plaintiff was charged a greater rate per mile for fare to Kankakee than the Company charged for passengers going a greater distance. This is one of the discriminations prohibited by the State law. Judge Wood has declared the State law to be unconstitutional. He holds that the railroad charter was a contract beyond the control of the Legislature, and that the Company has the power to charge and collect whatever fares it may establish, provided they are not extortionate or unreasonable, and that the latter fact is to be determined judicially, and not by legislation.

As in the case decided at Bloomington, this decision will be taken to the Supreme Court of Illinois. In the meantime there are other suits pending in other circuits, and, when the Court meets in September, the whole subject will be presented upon all the varieties of complaint covered by the act of the Legislature.

A FEMALE BANKER AND HER MALE VICTIMS.

Miss Adele Spitzeder, of Munich, Bavaria, a second-class actress and a first-class speculator, has shown a talent for swindling on a colossal scale which would put to shame anything ever concocted in Wall street or any other American street, even by the most astute male Peter Funk. Munich may now boast its beer, its Wagner, and its Spitzeder, without fear of competition. The story is an interesting one, particularly as showing the state of perfection to which swindling has been brought in Europe. It deserves to be classed as a fine art. It appears that Miss Spitzeder has always had a knack at borrowing, but never seriously set her wits at work to utilize this knack, and realize on a large scale, until some two or three years ago. At that time she advertised in the Munich papers for loans, offering a high rate of interest. Mortgages were worth, at that time, 4½ per cent per annum, and the banks charged but 5 per cent, whereas Miss Spitzeder offered 10 per cent per month. The capitalists of Munich, that class which lays in wait for such exorbitant interests as are lying around loose, greedily snapped at the Spitzeder's gilded bait. It was especially enticing as she paid three months' interest in advance, and the remainder in quarterly instalments. The scheme was a success. Money poured in so copiously that the Spitzeder soon had more money than she wanted. She did not stop, however. While the iron was hot she kept on striking. New advertisements went into the papers, and the stream of money increased. The interest was easily paid out of the principal, and the interest which she paid came back to her again in the shape of new loans, like bread cast upon the waters. Then, as another bait for the unwary money-lenders of Munich, it was given out that the Spitzeder had made real estate speculations which netted profits of 100 per cent, and that she could loan all the money that could be furnished at 25 per cent a month. The new cost of gilding on the bait made it brighter and brighter, and at last the Spitzeder had to start a bank to accommodate the funds, which were becoming too cumbersome to handle individually. She at once enlisted in her interests the Catholic clergymen, and some clerical politicians, and soon there appeared at Dachan, two or three miles from Munich, the Catholic Savings Bank. The character of the institution commended itself, especially through the influence of the too credulous clergy, to the servants of Munich and the peasantry of the suburbs. The Ultramontane newspapers supported her claims upon the public money, and, in addition to these, she started a paper of her own. Further to ingratiate herself into the good graces of the class upon whom she relied for deposits, she established a "People's Kitchen," managed after the fashion of our Holly Tree Coffee Rooms, which she carried on at a loss of about $50 per day. This, however, was of little account, as long as deposits flowed in over the counters of her main bank and its numerous branches at the rate of from $5,000 to $10,000 per day. Meanwhile, both the independent press and the authorities warned the people, but to no purpose, and money continued to pour in until the Spitzeder had millions of florins at her command; and then, of course, when the proper moment came, she punctured the bubble and it burst. The Catholic Savings Bank broke, and with it broke all the branch banks, and the numerous individual certificates of deposit were of no value to the holders except for the Spitzeder's autograph. Spitzeder herself gathered everything together, and, before the collapse was known, was missing. After the collapse, the authorities broke open the safes, and they were found empty. They then hunted for the books, and found they had been destroyed. Then the authorities, and the Chamber of Commerce, and the shrewd capitalists, who were getting 10 per cent per month, and lending back the interest, thus keeping capital constantly in motion, sat sorrowfully down to see what they had lost, and found that it was only four million florins, or $1,600,000 in Munich alone, which is but a small part of the sum total of losses. Their capital is still in motion probably, but it is heading the wrong way from Munich, and is already retired from circulation in the ancient city of the Glyptothek and Pinatothek, of Knulbach and Pilofy, Wagner and Wurst. The capital of the past has lost much capital of the present, and will probably find its consolation in the capital music of the future.

Meanwhile, where is the Spitzeder? We regret to state she may be already in this country, or at least *en route* for here. A needy actor once applied to her for help and she gave him a thousand florins, saying to him, "Take this, go to America, and prosper." If she thought that an actor with a thousand florins could prosper in America, is it not conclusive that she would deem it the height of folly for an actress worth millions of florins to stay away? There are some circumstances under which her advent in this country would be a positive blessing. Let her only come and plant herself and her florins in the very thick of Wall street, and make it lively for Jay Gould and others of his kidney, and the Spitzeder would be hailed as a public benefactress. Let her go in among our bulls and bears, our wheat and our gold gamblers, and, like *Marcel*, "Down with them, slay them all, every soul." Then will the second-class actress be a first-class blessing, notwithstanding her sharp dealings with the Munich money-lenders.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The indications are that the abolition of the franking privilege will be brought to some definite consideration during the present session of Congress. Its partisans will scarcely be able to put the question off, since a series of circumstances has brought it pointedly before Congress. At the last session, the House passed a bill for the unconditional repeal of the privilege by a vote of 139 to 29, but the bill did not reach the Senate in time for action before adjournment. During the recess, the Philadelphia Convention, representing the majority in Congress, gave an unqualified indorsement of the project of repeal. And now the Postmaster General, for the third time, urgently recommends an immediate and unconditional repeal. This has been a sort of cumulating process, showing the House of Representatives, the people, and the Administration to be in favor of repealing the privilege, and the Senate cannot overlook these instructions from all sides without notably increasing its present reputation for indifference to the popular interests, from which it feels itself so far removed.

The arguments which the Postmaster General makes against the franking privilege are materially the same as those which have been urged before, strengthened and confirmed by the experiences of the late campaign. The actual cost of free matter transmitted through the mails during the year 1871 would, if charged at regular rates, have amounted to $2,543,327.72; the Postmaster General has found that the quantity of such matter was increased so largely during the Presidential canvass that the amount for the present year will be swollen to fully three and a half millions of dollars—a sum larger than the entire deficiency of the year. While it is not accurate to say that there is an actual loss of this amount to the revenue, for the reason that so free a use of the mails would not be made if it had to be paid for, the loss to the Government is represented by the cost of handling and transmitting this large quantity of matter. The Postmaster General also claims that the franking privilege is responsible for frequent and serious delays in the regular and prompt transmission of the mails, complaints of which have become more frequent and general during the past year than ever before. His conclusion is that the first step toward an equalization of the receipts and expenses of the Post Office Department, which is the only practical means for any further reduction in the rates of postage, is in the absolute repeal of the privilege.

There can scarcely be a compromise between an absolute repeal and the continuance of the privilege, in the shape of limitation, that would satisfy the popular demand. It would be next to impossible to establish any rules of usage that would not be abused. So far as the necessary use of the mails by the Government is concerned, it can make but little difference whether the sum is paid by making up a deficiency in the Post Office Department or by a direct appropriation. The difference would be that an actual appropriation would be more carefully guarded; and a limitation in the present promiscuous distribution of public documents would also make a great saving in the printing expenses. It would probably be found, however, that the greatest saving would result from lopping off Congressional abuses. This is shown by the difference of nearly one million dollars between the cost of free matter during the present year and that of last year,—a difference that is to be accounted for almost entirely by the distribution of political documents by the two parties during the Presidential campaign. It is needless to say that the people have no interest in paying for political propagandism out of the general fund, but will look forward to a decrease of a couple of million dollars of expense without a regret for any individual losses in the way of Congressional speeches and partisan documents.

USURY LAWS.

The present National Banking law allows banks to charge for their loans whatever rates of interest are lawful in the States in which they are situated. It imposes penalties for usury, but defines them so loosely that it has not yet been determined whether Congress meant that an offending bank should lose the debt on which it charged illegal interest, or should forfeit twice the amount of interest, or its charter, as in case of other violations of law. In this uncertainty the Comptroller of the Currency announces that, until the penalty is clearly settled, he will not move for the forfeiture of the charter of any bank against which charges of usury have been presented. He goes further, and recommends, in substance, that all usury laws should be repealed, and the value of money left to be determined by the market, and not by arbitrary enactment. At present, every State has a law of its own regulating the rate of interest, and the price of money is sought to be governed, not as other prices are, by natural laws, but by the ever changing legislation of forty different States and Territories. In a few States (Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut), all usury laws have been abolished; in others, the limit allowed varies from 6, 7, 10, to 12 per cent, and penalties for charging higher rates are imposed, ranging from loss of unlawful interest to forfeiture of debt and interest, with fine and imprisonment, as in New York. Comptroller Knox well says it is difficult to see why the rate of interest should be limited to 10 per cent in the City of Washington, to 6 per cent in the neighboring cities of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wilmington, and Raleigh, and to 12 per cent across the Potomac. It is still more difficult to see why the rate of interest should be fixed in any way by law. In the field of economic science, the argument may be considered closed. It is nearly two hundred years since Locke taught that for the State to attempt to fix the price of money was as absurd as to regulate the price of cutlery or broadcloth. In the Middle Ages the absurd tyranny of regulating prices of commodities by law or edict was all but universal, and was so minute that, in London, in 1363, it was ordered, by proclamation of the Mayor, that only one penny should be charged for four larks; but these laws, with one exception, have long since been discontinued as pernicious violations of the rights of property. The usury laws remain as the one relic of this mediæval barbarism. Writer after writer has proved their injustice and their uselessness. For two centuries every reputable economist has attacked them. Adam Smith, indeed, justified them in his first edition, but, upon Jeremy Bentham's vigorous exposure of the heresy, acknowledged his error. When, as Adam Smith so clearly says, something can everywhere be made by the use of money, something ought everywhere to be paid for the use of it, and this compensation should be settled, like any other bargain, by the parties concerned. Why are not people, whom the Government thinks fit to make every other contract, fit to borrow money on their own responsibility? Have not money-lenders the same right as others to deal in a free market? The value of money is not uniform, and the attempt by Government to hold it at a uniform rate, would if successful, be only a uniform injustice—to borrowers, when the actual was below the legal rate; to lenders, when above that rate. But these laws, in fact, could never be enforced. When religious zeal led Edward VI. to forbid all interest, "as contrary to the word of God," the effect was, as might have been expected, not to abolish interest, but to make it higher than before. A similar result followed the edict of 1766, by which "the King of France, in order to reduce the interest on the public debt, ordered the rate of interest to fall from 5 per cent to 4, whereupon it rebelliously rose to 6. Something of the same kind was seen when Congress limited the interest of a new issue of bonds to 5 per cent, and the impossibility of negotiating them in the face of 6 per cent bonds, which could not be sold at par, led our zealous Secretary to pay a bonus by his Syndicate contrivance. Despite Lord Mansfield's vigorous declaration that there was no device known to human ingenuity that could evade the usury laws, everybody knows that they are evaded every day. In New York, where the most stringent punishment is proclaimed against usury, the law is defied in almost every transaction, and more than 1 per cent a day is often exacted for the use of money. Even banks which have charters to lose, and must needs be more cautious than individuals, manage, in spite of the law, to get the market rate for money by loaning only to those who will leave with the bank, under the guise of deposits, enough of the loan to make the interest on the rest adequate; or else they loan only to those who present paper on which they can charge a premium in the way of exchange. In practice the pseudo principle of the usury laws is overridden, and money is bought and sold at its real worth. The actual wrong is seen in the disorder caused by the attempt to regulate arbitrarily a changing value, in the demoralization always produced by laws that are only legal, not just, and which people must violate to preserve their rights, and by the injury wrought to the very class they were meant to protect—the borrowers, who are compelled to pay an exorbitant interest as insurance for the illegal risk of the lender. These considerations have led several Governments to abolish the usury laws. England and Holland have done so with the greatest benefits to both borrowers and lenders. In 1867 Massachusetts abolished her usury laws; Rhode Island had done so before; in neither case was there any harm done. The borrower did not fall a prey to the lender; indeed, the reports of the Massachusetts banks show that their average rates have been less than those in the States which limit the rate of interest. These experiments are wide enough to show that usury laws may be safely repealed everywhere.

The Swedish press is just now giving shape and voice to what the Swedish people expect from their new king, Oscar II. They demand that the boundaries of Swedish territory shall be fixed absolutely by a treaty with Germany and Russia, as also an arrangement for settling all differences with those countries by arbitration. Russia and Germany are the only two countries with which Sweden could possibly become involved in war, and such an arrangement would enable Sweden to reduce her army so as to save several millions of dollars annually. It is proposed that this saving shall be set aside for the advancement of science, industry, education, and the arts of peace. It is also demanded that the practice of giving decorations shall be abandoned, because it has been condemned by public opinion. The Sovereign is asked to renounce a sufficient portion of the civil service appropriation to reduce the annual sum to 1,000,000 rix dollars, which, it is claimed, is enough for a poor country with only 4,000,000 inhabitants to pay. Civil Service Reform is further demanded by the institution of a system of appointment that shall confer the offices on account of merit, irrespective of birth. These, together with the reduction of expenditure in the way of superfluous Court appointments and embassies, are the reforms which are asked by the people of Sweden. Fortunately, Oscar II. is a man from whom it is not unreasonable to expect a concession to the popular will. He has already declared himself willing to resign the crown altogether if Norway, Sweden, and Denmark could thereby become united in one Constitutional Government.

We can conceive that the most interesting, and, perhaps, the most useful, department of the Vienna Exhibition will be that known as the "Infants' Pavilion." It is an unique idea to illustrate here every phase of child-life,—all its pleasures and trials, which are not less intense, perhaps, than their adult counterparts. There will be a full line of toys from all countries, and, aside from the enjoyment that will be found in so varied and picturesque a collection, it is not impossible that the Japanese, Chinese, Turkish, Egyptian, English, French, and American playthings may reveal some connection with national characteristics and comparative culture. This child department will have a special sphere of usefulness in exhibiting and comparing the various devices for the preservation of health and physical strength from childhood. The customs of batting, of walking, of carrying babies, of travelling with children, of making sleeping [illegible] etc., will all be included in the general scope of this department. [illegible] medicines, and clothing will be among the important subjects for consideration and illustration. There will be plans for orphan homes, foundling hospitals and nurseries, models for play-grounds and gardens for door exercise. The department will be entirely new feature, no other Universal Exhibition having had it, and the diversified [illegible] which it contemplates can scarcely fail to make it both attractive and instructive.

It is the universal testimony of the booksellers that the demand for scientific books and periodicals was never so large as now, and in its forms, indeed, the most marked feature of business. This demand is confined mainly to popular scientific writings, such as those of Huxley, Tyndall, Darwin and Lyell, touching the history in the past, and especially his own. This fact gives point to a recent sermon of Beecher's, in which he alleged that the clergy are losing their usefulness, owing to the fact that they do not read [illegible] and examine them with reference to Sabbath-ing on theology, and, therefore, do not satisfy the intellectual cravings of a considerable number of the laity. The truth of Pope's aphorism, "The proper study of mankind is man," is beginning to be verified. The most popular writers to-day are Lubbock on the manners and customs, Max Muller and Whitney on the languages, and Tyndall, Huxley, and Darwin on the history, of man.

A new and very ingenious form of the confidence game was recently practised on the New York & New Haven Railroad. A traveller was induced, by the blandishments of an attractive female, to take a seat beside her. She had a male friend, and he had a bottle of sherry with some lunch. The trio were very social, and soon the duo invited the solo to take lunch. He did so. He took a drink of sherry. He fell asleep. He slept past his station, and did not wake until he got to New Haven. When he got there his two friends, his overcoat, and money, had been gone some time. Moral for travellers—Beware of a pretty woman and a bottle of sherry on railroad cars.

PERSONAL.

Hon. H. L. Palmer, of Milwaukee, is a guest of the Tremont.

Fifteen marriage licenses were issued by County Clerk yesterday.

Hon. Benjamin Lombard, Jr., of Galesburg, is at the Grand Central.

Hon. W. W. O'Brien, of Peoria, was entertained at the Tremont yesterday.

O. W. Paster, U. S. A., was quartered at the Tremont Yesterday.

Captain Thomas Britton, U. S. A., is quartered at the Sherman.

Hon. T. W. McAuley, of Peterboro, Ontario, was in the city yesterday.

Hon. James Mason, of Cleveland, Ohio, was a guest at the Tremont yesterday.

James W. Bornes, V. P. Ink. Railway, Lexington, Canada, is at the Gardner.

The Canadian survey party left the city yesterday for the Superior country.

Dr. J. E. Forrester, D. D., of Anron, the noted lecturer, is at the Grand Central.

Miss Smiley, the Quaker preacheress, will speak in the Baptist Church, at Highland Park this evening.

E. E. Goddard and family, of St. John, New Brunswick, arrived at the Grand Central yesterday.

Prof. O. C. Marsh, of the Yale College Geological Exploration party, is at the Sherman.

Hon. John B. Grinnell, of Iowa, much known for his liberal efforts in the recent campaign, is at the Tremont.

The Sheriff appointed Fred. J. Filbert, of Latine, and Theodore E. Stacey, Deputy Sheriff, yesterday. They were sworn in by the Clerk of the Circuit Court.

The following were among the arrivals at the Gardner, yesterday: D. B. Mudge and Geo. Tober, New York; F. E. Hafaly, Erie, Pa.; E. Hastings, Buffalo.

H. Garretson, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio, assistant United States Commissioner for the position at Vienna in 1873, is at the Gardner. In our paper, yesterday, Mr. Gardner, in error, spoken of as United States Minister to Vienna.

Rev. E. P. Hammond, of Vernon, Conn., a highway preacher, is at the Sherman. He held a prayer-meeting in the bar-room last evening, and ordered a hot stove in his room.

The new Board of Directors of the Palmer Hotel Company held their first meeting yesterday, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of Hon. B. Otis, and re-elected Judge Otis President and Treasurer, and Henry M. Smith, Secretary.

Mr. M. Whitbrock and Miss Gotwis, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Dunbar and Mrs. E. Norris and son, San Francisco, compose a party of tourists *en route* West, at the Gardner.

Henry Morehouse, of England, will preach this evening at the Tabernacle Church, corner of Morgan and West Indiana streets. Services commence at 7:30 o'clock. Seats free.

The following prominent gentlemen are at the Tremont: P. B. Hinman, Cincinnati; E. Homes, Decatur; Mr. Rolland, London; J. Stein, Nevada; J. Bayley, New York; E. Baird, New York; C. DeGraff, St. Paul; G. Todd, St. Louis; D. S. Roe, Topeka.

By a typographical error, we were made to say that Mr. H. Garretson, of Cleveland, was the United States Minister at Vienna. Mr. Garretson is the Assistant United States Commissioner for the Vienna Exposition, and as such will be pleased to afford information in relation thereto.

Mr. Jesse Hipple, of the Tremont House office, has gone East on a pleasure visit. An intimate friend suggests that he may not return alone. However, like all gentleman in engaging positions, Mr. Hipple denies that there is any foundation for the presumption.

children, of making sleeping fur... etc., will all be included in the general scope of this department. ... medicines, and clothing will be among the ... important subjects for consideration and ... ration. There will be plans for orphan ... ums, foundling hospitals and nurseries, ... models for play-grounds and gardens for ... door exercise. The department will be an ... irely new feature, no other Universal Exp... ion having had it, and the diversified ... which it contemplates can scarcely fail to re... t both attractive and instructive.

It is the universal testimony of the book-se... ers that the demand for scientific books ... periodicals was never so large as now, and ... forms, indeed, the most marked feature of th... usiness. This demand is confined mainly ... popular scientific writings, such as those of Hu... ley, Tyndall, Darwin and Lyell, touching ... istory in the past, and especially his origi... This fact gives point to a recent sermon of H... Beecher's, in which he alleged that the clerg... re losing their usefulness, owing to the ... act that "they do not read these work... and examine them with reference to their bear... ng on theology, and, therefore, do not satisfy ... he intellectual cravings of a considerable num... er of the laity. The truth of Pope's apothegm, ... The proper study of mankind is man," is be... inning to be verified. The most popular ... writers to-day are Lubbock on the manners and ... ustoms, Max Muller and Whitney on the lan... guages, and Tyndall, Huxley, and Darwin on ... he history, of man.

A new and very ingenious form of the con... idence game was recently practised on the New ... ork & New Haven Railroad. A traveller was ... nduced, by the blandishments of an attractive ... emale, to take a seat beside her. She had a ... nale friend, and he had a bottle of sherry and ... ome lunch. The trio were very social, and ... oon the duo invited the solo to take lunch. He ... id so. He took a drink of sherry. He fell ... leep. He slept past his station, and did not ... wake until he got to New Haven. When he ... ot there his two friends, his overcoat, and his ... money, had been gone some time. Moral to ... ravellers—Beware of a pretty woman and a ... ottle of sherry on railroad cars.

PERSONAL.

Hon. H. L. Palmer, of Milwaukee, is a guest of the Tremont.

Fifteen marriage licenses were issued by the County Clerk yesterday.

Hon. Benjamin Lombard, Jr., of Galesburg, is at the Grand Central.

Hon. W. W. O'Brien, of Peoria, was entertained at the Tremont yesterday.

C. W. Paster, U. S. A., was quartered at the Tremont yesterday.

Captain Thomas Britton, U. S. A., is quartered at the Sherman.

Hon. T. W. McAnley, of Petersburgh, Ill., was in the city yesterday.

Hon. James Mason, of Cleveland, Ohio, was a guest at the Tremont yesterday.

James W. Bornes, Y. P. Int. Railway, Lexington, Canada, is at the Gardner.

The Canadian survey party left the city yesterday for the Superior country.

Dr. J. E. Forrester, D. D., of Aurora, the noted lecturer, is at the Grand Central.

Miss Smiley, the Quaker preacheress, will speak in the Baptist Church, at Highland Park, this evening.

E. E. Goddard and family, of St. John, New Brunswick, arrived at the Grand Central yesterday.

Prof. O. C. Marsh, of the Yale College Geological Exploration party, is at the Sherman.

Hon. John B. Grinnell, of Iowa, much known for his liberal efforts in the recent campaign, is at the Tremont.

The Sheriff appointed Fred. J. Filbert, of Palatine, and Theodore R. Stacey, Deputy Sheriff, yesterday. They were sworn in by the Clerk of the Circuit Court.

The following were among the arrivals at the Gardner, yesterday: D. B. Mudge and Geo. R. Fober, New York; F. E. Hafaly, Erie, Pa.; F. B. Hastings, Buffalo.

H. Garretson, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio, Assistant United States Commissioner for the Exposition at Vienna in 1873, is at the Gardner. In our paper, yesterday, Mr. Gardner, in error, was spoken of as United States Minister to Vienna.

Rev. E. P. Hammond, of Vernon, Conn., the highway preacher, is at the Sherman. He held a prayer-meeting in the bar-room last evening, and ordered a hot stove in his room.

The new Board of Directors of the Pacific Hotel Company held their first meeting yesterday, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of Hon. L. B. Otis, and re-elected Judge Otis President and Treasurer, and Henry M. Smith, Secretary.

Mr. M. Whitbrock and Miss Godwin, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Dunbar and Mrs. Wm. Norris and son, San Francisco, compose a party of tourists *en route* West, at the Gardner.

Henry Morehouse, of England, will preach this evening at the Tabernacle Church, corner of Morgan and West Indiana streets. Services commence at 7:30 o'clock. Seats free.

The following prominent gentlemen are at the Tremont: P. B. Hinman, Cincinnati; W. H. Homes, Decatur; Mr. Rolland, London; N. Stein, Nevada; J. Bayley, New York; W. J. Baird, New York; C. DeGraff, St. Paul; G. A. Todd, St. Louis; D. S. Roe, Topeka.

By a typographical error, we were made to say that Mr. H. Garretson, of Cleveland, was the United States Minister at Vienna. Mr. Garretson is the Assistant United States Commissioner for the Vienna Exposition, and as such will be pleased to afford information in reference thereto.

Mr. Jesse Hipple, of the Tremont House office, has gone East on a pleasure visit. An intimate friend suggests that he may not return alone. However, like all gentleman in engaging positions, Mr. Hipple denies that there is any foundation for the presumption.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman yesterday the following were prominent: J. W. Richards, Boston; H. G. Campbell and M. Balkam, Pittsburgh; A. C. Calkins, Vermont; A. De Camp, Dayton; H. D. McKinney, Wisconsin; L. A. Bassett, Toledo, O.; C. B. Doty, Jr., Steubenville, Ohio.

Among the guests of the Briggs, yesterday were the following: J. A. Wickham, Gallatin, Mo.; R. C. Calliff, Providence; Jas. H. Brooks, Iowa City, Iowa; Geo. T. Brown, Ottawa, Kansas; J. W. Alexander, Saginaw City; S. Wilson, Pittsburgh; S. Hurlbut, New York; E. Caswell and wife, Duluth, Wis.; W. A. Vaught, Macon, Ga.; P. D. Hughes, Jr., New York; W. G. Swann, Milwaukee.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons and husband left Monday evening for Davenport, Iowa, where she will begin her Western engagements. She was called upon at the hotel yesterday by a large number of her admirers, who sought to induce her to postpone some of her Western engagements and to appear here again at an early date. The managers of the Star Course are endeavoring to arrange with her for future readings, and as they seldom fail in what they undertake, it is fair to presume that they will succeed in this instance.

Table Sauce.

There is no limit to proof showing the superiority of that excellent article, the Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce, over each and everything of similar name. Everybody who uses it is its reference. Avoid all but this, and you are sure to have the best this and for the least money, for, depending upon your taste, the company have struck at once the very spot at which it can be sold. Buy one bottle and make a trial of it.

Cigar Cases, Pocketbooks, Etc.

Among the importers and manufacturers of fancy goods, articles which are most appropriate for gifts for the holidays, stands in front line the firm of Mercier Bros., No. 75 South Canal street, near Madison, up stairs.

The Saratoga Geyser Water

Buck & Rayner drew true Geyser at the "Sherman."

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Tragedy in Florida.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—A Florida letter reports the fatal shooting, at Ellisville, of Leonard James (colored), James Barr, merchant, and his clerk and cousin, John Barr, by two desperadoes named Widgate and Carroll. The affair caused an excitement.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FOURTH BURMEISTER CONCERT.

The Rubinstein concerts begin to draw to a close, the audiences begin to increase. By the time that they are over, it will be discovered by those who have not been how much they have lost, as in the case of the first season of Parepa-Rosa, Theodore Thomas, and a score of other stars. There is this notable difference, however, in the fact that in the latter case an opportunity was afforded to retrieve what was lost, while in the former there is extreme doubt whether that opportunity will ever be afforded. Rubinstein is a good argument why the theatre should be crowded this evening and to-morrow afternoon, and will likewise save a regret. The concert last evening was a very appreciative one from the fact that it is impossible for an audience to listen to two such artists as Rubinstein and Wieniawski without being appreciative. Their performances itself, and it matters little whether it is the *andante* of the great Kreuzer or the fanciful fireworks of Paganini's "Witches' Dance," or the little Berceuse of Chopin, they command the attention of the audiences and enthusiasm enough. Rubinstein may not be a Thalberg in fashion with a tripartite number—a Beethoven, E Major and Variations, by Handel, by Mozart, and Variations Sérieuses by Mendelssohn; and the marked superiority of the three great masters—the superiority interpreted by the wonderful great master, whose true art insights enabled him to form conceptions of them at once full of poetical feeling and power of expression. Wieniawski in his part had a double number, the favorite of Ernst, and a Polonaise of his own composition, as far apart as the poles in style and treatment,—the one full of pathos, and flowing, the other in the stately rhythm, and in most brilliant technique. Many of the first was marked not only by a that wonderfully pure body of tone which is one of his most striking characteristics, but by a *fantastic* style which gave to the whole effect of the voice—rich, deep, and delicate singing. The Polonaise was filled with all manner of string and bowing tricks, solved with the most perfect ease and grace. His staccato runs are simply such as to drive an ordinary violinist crazy with envy, and to inspire the non-fiddling portion of the audience with an insane desire to purchase a violin at once. Unable to do that, however, the audience gave vent to their distraction in an enthusiastic *encore*, to which he replied with a graceful Mazurka of his own composition.

The notable feature of the concert was Beethoven's colossal Sonata in A minor, op. 47, for piano and violin—concerto (the Kreuzer)—partly on account of the music itself and partly from the fact that it was played by Rubinstein and Wieniawski, whom Beethoven must have had in view somewhere in the dim future when he wrote it. It was a performance such as may never be heard here again in music. The *ensemble* of time and precision was perfect both in the *allegros* and that matchless *andante*. The exquisitely beautiful theme of the latter movement and the elaborate variations were given by both instruments with remarkable unanimity of treatment, showing that the two artists have very similar conceptions of this movement. And yet there was a shade of difference in the *ensemble* of the whole Sonata, which was just marked enough to make ordinary beings thankful that the two men are human after all. Rubinstein's playing was severely true, but the effect of Wieniawski's playing was to convey the impression that the Sonata was for the violin, with accompaniment of piano, instead of the reverse—not because the piano was made subordinate to the violin in power, for it would take a regiment of violins to accomplish that, but because the temptations to a violinist to ornament and produce effects are very enticing, and these catch the ear much more quickly than piano effects, and have a special advantage if the piano is kept strictly to the music. There is a subtleness to the violin which the more plodding and conscientious piano does not possess, and there was just enough of this quality brought out to divide attention now and then between the two rather than concentrate it on the joint effect. With a mediocre violinist it would be a glaring fault. In the case of a great artist, however, like Wieniawski, any such fault is excusable, for he who could find fault with that violin and the soul within its vibrant case, must indeed be hard to please. At the close of the Sonata both artists were called out twice, and even then some over-zealous persons reached the height of ecstatic impudence in an attempt to get an *encore*. In the same part, Wieniawski played the Andante and Carnival of Paganini in Paganini's own romantic style, and Rubinstein closed the programme with a Ballade, Scherzo, and the Berceuse by Chopin. The violinista, Mlle. Ormeny and Mlle. Liebhart, did their best to entertain the audience, although the effort was very much like beer after champagne. To fill up the programme and make it look symmetrical, they subserve a very useful purpose and Mlle. Liebhart has a habit now and then of exhibiting a very handsome toilet. Nevertheless, one or the other has secured an *encore* each evening which shows that there are some people who don't get filled up with the piano and violin and have enormous capacities for sound. Both the ladies we should judge might prove effective in opera but in concerts of this class they simply serve as foils. This evening an excellent programme is offered including among other numbers two selections from Liszt and one of Rubinstein's sonatas for piano and violin. The programme is as follows:

PART I.

1. Sonata.....Beethoven
Anton Rubenstein.
2. Aria.....
Mlle. Louise Ormeny.
3. Chaconne. For the violin only.....Bach
Henri Wieniawski.
4. Aria.....
Mlle. Louise Liebhart.

PART II.

5. Sonata, for piano and violin.....Rubinstein
Anton Rubinstein and Henri Wieniawski.
6. Song.....
Mlle. Louise Liebhart.
7. "Di Tanti Palpiti".....Paganini
Henri Wieniawski.
8. Song.....
Mlle. Louise Ormeny.
9. { a. Scherzo et Capriccio.....Mendelssohn
b. Why? Bird as Prophet.....Schumann
c. Auf dem Wasser.....
d. Valse des Soirees de Vienne.....} Liszt
Anton Rubinstein.

ILLNESS OF GEORGE MACDONALD.

Messrs. Carpenter & Sheldon, Managers of the Star Lecture Course, yesterday received from Washington the following telegram from Mr. MacDonald:

Mr. George MacDonald is so ill that he will not be able to proceed to Chicago this week, and will not be able to fulfil his engagements to lecture for you on Monday and Tuesday. He regrets this exceedingly, but he is quite confined to his bed, and at present we can have no idea when he will be better.

A postponement of the lectures by Mr. MacDonald is thus rendered necessary, greatly to the chagrin of Messrs. Carpenter & Sheldon, who are usually so faithful in their obligations toward the public, but who are powerless in this case.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Everything.

State street bridge will probably be opened [shut] to-day for the uses of the public. The Board of Public Works have not yet accepted it.

The Fifth Annual Ball of the Ætna Base Ball Club takes place this evening at Snow's Dancing Academy, No. 62 South Halsted street. An enjoyable time may be expected.

Professor David Swing will meet the English Literature Class of the Chicago Christian Union at the South Side rooms, No. 758 Michigan avenue, this evening. A full attendance is desired.

The North Wells Street Omnibus Line appears to have run into the ground at the northern terminus of the route. None of its vehicles have been seen down town for several days.

A woman and little boy applied for lodging at the Sixth Precinct Station, last evening. She came from Cleveland, Ohio, and is looking for her husband, John Davis, a moulder by trade, whom she believes to be in Chicago.

The colored fire company is to be stationed at the foot of May street. Any infringement upon the rights of the members by the people residing in the vicinity will be punished by the removal of the engine.

The semi-annual business meeting of the State Microscopical Society of Illinois, adjourned from Nov. 8, will be held at the residence of Mr. H. H. Babcock, No. 111 Eighteenth street, at 8 o'clock Friday evening, Dec. 13.

A precious quartet of vagrants, swindling gamblers, and general dead-beats, composed of Barney Marks, John Lawler, Paul Peters, and Hyman Miser, was arrested and stowed away at the Harrison Street Station, last evening.

Dr. D. McRae, residing at No. 1267 South Halsted street, had his left arm broken and was otherwise severely injured while attempting to stop a locomotive at the Thirty-first street crossing of the Michigan Southern & Lake Shore Railroad, last evening.

The Chicago fire is still burning. The ruins of the oil factory on Polk street, reported to be smoking some two months ago, were yesterday seen in the same condition. There is a place in the centre of the pile from whence quite a volume of smoke issues.

A new and thoroughly-appointed weekly is announced, to commence its issue Jan. 1, the *Financial Review*, by N. Reeve & Co. Mr. Reeve is an old editor and a strong writer on monetary and business topics. He will make the *Review* welcome in banking, insurance, and trade circles.

If the state of things at the Relief Employment Bureau is a true criterion of the labor market, there is a surplus of laborers in the city. Superintendent Hitchcock is advertising through the country papers to procure work for hundreds who daily apply to him for employment.

A number of white and colored vagrants and thieves, who make their headquarters in the South Division, were fined $25 each by Justice Banyon yesterday. All but a few of them satisfied the judgment by paying cash down, and consequently the Bridewell is cheated of its just dues.

From and after Dec. 6, and elegant Pullman drawing-room sleeping car will be attached to the Atlantic express leaving Chicago daily at 5:15 p. m., via Michigan Central Railroad, which will go through to New York City without change *via* Niagara Falls and the Erie Railway. The cars, which have been specially prepared for this new through line, are complete in every respect—in fact, are Pullman's best.

The addition to the Harrison Street Police Station will be ready for occupany during the present week. There is cell-room enough in it to accommodate the average daily number of prisoners, and, in the event of an extraordinary raid, the hallway can be used to good advantage.

A heavy match at pin-pool is to be played in this city early next week between Billy Barleigh, a well-known expert with cue and balls, and W. A. Gaylord, of New York, more familiarly known as "Shorty." The stake is $1,000,—$25 a ball and $25 a "burst." The place of playing the match is not yet decided upon.

The mortality among the epizoots continues, chiefly among previously diseased and overworked animals. A mule team, on Wabash avenue, yesterday afternoon, was seen hauling five defuncts to the bone-yard. Very numerous cases of dropsy exist, but, generally, the horse family are themselves again, our streets as lively as ever, and the patient ox has gone to his country home.

That notoriously dishonest rascal, Dick Lane, whose arrest on Wednesday night was chronicled in yesterday's TRIBUNE, appeared before Justice Banyon, yesterday forenoon, and was fined $100 for vagrancy, and general misconduct. He took an appeal, and will, in all probability, manage to escape without paying.

An omnibus, crowded with passengers, was run into by a locomotive at the corner of Twelfth and Canal streets, last evening, and capsized in the middle of the street, at some distance from the track. All of the passengers except John O'Connor, of No. 54 Sampson street, escaped injury. He was so severely bruised that he had to be assisted to his home.

At a late hour on Wednesday night a row occurred in Schaeffer's saloon, at the corner of Wentworth and Archer avenues, between the proprietor of the place and a customer, whose name could not be ascertained. A bystander, named Thomas Reilly, attempted to pacify the men and preserve order, and was stabbed in the face for his trouble. Schaeffer was the assailant. He has succeeded in keeping out of the way of the police ever since.

An alarm was given from Box 251, at a quarter of 7 o'clock last evening, for a fire in the two-story frame building No. 59 West Indiana street. The structure, which is owned by William Hilbrook, was damaged to the extent of $250; insured for $1,000. Christian Ferris, baker, occupied the first floor. His loss was about $200; and he has a policy for $650 in an unknown company. The second floor was used as a dwelling-place by Louis Shinlin. Loss on furniture, $100; no insurance. The origin of the fire is enveloped in mystery.

The West Side police were looking for vagrants last evening, and arrested six of the fellows who act as "stool-pigeons" in the mock-auction shops. These men bid on bogus watches, and dilate upon the merits of the same, and, by their talk, induce credulous countrymen and laborers to purchase. They are almost as bad as the bunko players and ropers, and deserve a term of six months in the Bridewell. If the Superintendent of Police will only keep his men at work picking up the men and boys who are continually hanging around the saloons and loitering on the streets, he will prevent much thieving. The many loop-holes in the vagrant act may render the conviction of all uncertain, but the majority, having no means to employ a lawyer to plead for them, can be placed where they can do no harm.

The total cash assets of the Chicago Fireman's Insurance Company amounted to $400,000, of which $200,000 was in Government bonds. These bonds were sold last spring and part of the money applied on the payment of a dividend of 5 per cent, amounting to $200,000, and leaving on hand a balance of $200,000, or one-half of the cash assets. This $200,000 was deposited in Mr. J. Y. Scammon's bank, said bank paying no interest thereon. The unlucky policy-holders desire to be informed why this money is not distributed in the form of a dividend. The interest on the amount at 8 per cent would be $18,000 per year, —a nice little income for Mr. Scammon's bank. Until the first settlement, the Assignee must be kept going with an office, and the remaining assets are being gradually eaten up, while the policy-holders, some of them in absolute want of food and fuel, are left out in the cold.

The new pay-car of the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company, recently completed at the Bloomington shops, made its first trip over the road at the close of last month. Railroad men pronounce it the finest car ever built. It has been described as being a rolling palace and bank in one. It rests on two six wheel trucks, and is fitted with steam brakes. At the rear end is a spacious veranda, which furnishes a charming place for the Paymaster and his aids to rest themselves and view the passing scenery. The business offices occupy the front end, and are fitted with desks and counters of novel design and elegant finish. Immediately in the rear of these is Major Knowlton's private room, and adjacent to it is the booking department, while the dining-room opens out on the verandah. The sleeping apartments are between the kitchen and the Paymaster's private room, and are fitted with tempting couches. The decorations are very rich, and the carvings most artistic.

A shooting and hacking affray, which will probably result in the death of a man named Miles Carroll, occurred in the Town of Lemont on Tuesday afternoon. Carroll and Thomas Gaffey had a fight with two Germans at a ball on Saturday night, and Gaffey was badly thrashed. The four met again on Tuesday in front of Mr. Reed's store, and the encounter was renewed. The Germans had been told that Carroll and Gaffey intended to kill them on sight, and accordingly armed themselves, one with a knife and the other with a cleaver. The Irishmen began the fight, but Gaffey was cut with the cleaver and ran away. Carroll received four bullets in his body, and was hacked in a dozen places. Persons who endeavored to prevent the rumpus were driven off by a stalwart butcher, who, armed with a club, kept every one at a distance from the combatants. Carroll is not expected to live. At last accounts no arrests had been made.

An organization for the prevention of cruelty to men and women is needed in this city. The members would find ample opportunity to exhibit their love for humanity by watching the Bridewell prison van. The poor wretches who have been fined at the South Side Police Court, are called for by the driver of the van at noon every day, and are thence driven to the North Side. After the persons who have failed to pay their fines at the North Side Police Court, are placed in the vehicle, it is drawn to the Sixth Precinct Station, on the West Side. Here it remains sometimes for three or four hours. The prisoners are invariably recently clothed, and suffer greatly from the cold. No food is given them at the station-houses, except at 7 o'clock in the morning, and hence they receive nothing to eat until they reach the House of Correction, about 6 o'clock in the evening. If the driver of the van would go to the West Side Police Court first, next to the North Side, and last to the South Side, he would prevent much suffering among his involuntary passengers.

James McNulty, of No. 289 West Taylor street, a man who has resided long enough in Chicago to have acquired a little common sense, was the swindled out of $15 yesterday, in the purchase of what he supposed was a gold watch. He was entrapped by the eloquence of a mock auctioneer doing business at No. 22 West Madison street, who proved to him by a brother swindler that the timepiece was really gold. After subsequently discovered that the timepiece was really *not* gold and he went back to the auctioneer and asked for his money. The auctioneer said he'd kick him into the street if he ever mentioned the word money in his house again, except when he paid the commodity in. McNulty left hurriedly, and reported his misfortune to the Central Station. He was directed to Justice Scully's office. One of the features of this swindle is a receipt with which the victim was furnished. It set forth that $15 had been received for an "S. G. W." It is presumed that the purchaser did not pay any particular attention to those letters. Perhaps if he had he would not have discovered that they meant "sneid gold watch."

FIRE DEPARTMENT AFFAIRS.

Several of the "Boys" Brought up Before the Commissioners for Alleged Misbehavior—Candidates for Promotion.

The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, and disposed of considerable business pertaining to the Fire Department. Commissioner Reno presided, and Commissioners Sheridan, Klokke and Davis were also present.

George W. Weller, truckman, Hook and Ladder No. 4, was charged with neglect of duty in not having discovered a fire before the alarm sounded, he having been on watch at the time. The accused showed the Board that he was not at fault, that he was looking in one direction when the fire appeared in another. The case was dismissed.

James Phillips, driver of Engine No. 16, was charged with neglect of duty. This case was similar to the one mentioned above, and had reference to the same fire. Phillips, however, had seen the fire before the alarm came in, but thought it was too far away for his company. The case was dismissed, and the Board instructed all watchmen to raise an alarm whenever they saw a strange light.

Godfrey Charleston, foreman of Engine Company No. 4, was charged with being absent from duty without permission of his superiors. He allowed a member of his company to be absent from duty, and subsequently went away himself, thus leaving the company two men short. A fine of five days' pay was imposed.

Edward Varges, of No. 4, was charged with being absent from duty without leave. He was in a saloon when an alarm sounded, and consequently had to walk to the fire. Three days' pay was taken from the accused.

James Reilly, driver of the extra supply cart No. 2, was charged with neglect of duty. He had failed to take his regular watch when notified to do so. Fined five days' pay.

Michael McNamara, truckman, Hook and Ladder No. 1, was allowed to go to a ball, upon the understanding that he would return by 2 o'clock in the morning. He never came back until 9 o'clock next morning. Five days' pay.

Patrick Dignan, pipeman, Engine Company No. 11, neglected to take his regular watch. Five days' pay.

The following firemen applied for promotion to the position of foreman: Thomas Canty, M. W. Conway, Daniel Daly, Peter Schuyner, Daniel Ward, George W. Wagner, P. B. Kinnion, Thomas Maxwell, Peter Trinner, Michael Maguire, Peter O'Day, Matthias Schafer, Joseph O'Donoghue, Hugo Francin.

Oliff Johnson applied for promotion to the position of engineer.

The Fire Marshal recommended that David B. Kinnion be appointed foreman of the colored company, and that Michael W. Conway and Matthias Schafer be appointed foremen of the other two companies.

The appointments were confirmed.

Joseph Lagger, stoker of Engine No. 6, was appointed engineer of Engine No. 19.

The Board adjourned.

A HOGGISH AFFAIR.

A Controversy Between a Colored Minister and one of His Female Parishioners About Some Fresh Pork.

An interesting case will be tried by Justice Haines this morning. The complainant is Mary E. Quales, who lives on Fourth avenue, near Polk street, and the defendant Elder Dorsey, who resides near the town of Jefferson. Both are colored. The latter is a Methodist minister, and the former one of his flock. A year or so ago, Mary purchased a small pig, but having no convenient place to keep it, sent it to Dorsey's farm, he promising to raise it, if she furnished the food. The pig grew in years and flesh, and, according to the Elder, weighed 200 pounds on Monday last. Mary claimed it weighed 300 pounds; anyhow it was a large, able-bodied hog. On Tuesday the Elder killed it, and the next day had pork steak for dinner. Mary was shocked when she learned of the fate of the animal, and believing she was entitled to a share, if not to all of the meat, requested Dorsey to send her in a "hunk." The Elder refused, saying the hog had eaten "his head off ten times" since he had had him, and he proposed to have the whole hog or none. The action is one of trover for the value of the hog. Whether decided adversely or not, Mary asserts that she is "gwine to hab dat hog-eaten parson put frou fur lasony."

A Progressive Farmer.

From the Peoria (Ill.) Review.

Mr. Adams, of Belle Plain, Macon County, Ill., is a progressive farmer, fond of making chemical and other experiments with his ground, his crops, and his stock, with a view to improving their several values in quality and productiveness. He is no fogy of the old non-progressive agricultural school; he keeps pace with the times, and frequently makes some valuable discovery. He has found, among other things, a preventive against the hog cholera, and as he raises some of the finest hogs in the county, the discovery is valuable to him. Last week, while the hog cholera was raging, he fed his hogs arsenic, to prevent their contracting the disease. The experiment was highly successful, and thirty-five of Mr. Adams' hogs will never have the cholera. His neighbors say they never saw such a sausage a picture of despair as Mr. Adams was when he had "prevented" the cholera.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Money was active, and closed at 7 coin to 1-32 and interest.

Sterling weak at 108¾@109¼ for long, and 110@110¼ for short sight.

Gold firmer; advanced from 113⅛ to 113¼, closing at 113⅛ bid and 113¼ asked. Loans, 2@7 for carrying. Clearings, $93,000,000. Heavy disbursements, $400,000. There is talk of a squeeze in cash gold and ¼ per cent was paid late in the day for use until to-morrow.

Governments were in increased demand, with small offerings, and ⅛@¼ per cent higher.

State securities dull and steady.

Stocks have been quiet, the interest and activity centering in Pacific Mail, Western Union, and Rock Island. The first named advanced to 85⅝, fell to 84¾, rallied to 85, declined to 84¾, and closed at 84¾. Rock Island advanced from 113¾ to 115, it being reported the Company intend to issue two millions first mortgage bonds to replace the last steamer and more fully equip the line, but the report is unauthenticated. Western Union made a steady advance from 76¾ to 78, with large purchases by a heavy banking firm. Rock Island advanced from 113¾ to 115, it being reported the Company intend to issue two millions of new shares of capital, three millions to pay for deficiencies of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, and the rest to represent the accumulated surplus of the Company, and further that the surplus is to be divided among the stockholders, when the bill will be leased to the Pennsylvania Company, on the basis of its increased capital stock. These rumors lack authentication. The rest of the list was rather quiet but firm, and higher during most of the day, closing a trifle off the best rates, but steady.

Sterling, 108¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	117¾	Coupons, '67	117¾
6-20s of '62	113¾	Coupons, 68	116¾
Coupons, '64	113¾	New 5s	111
Coupons, '65	113¾	10-40s	109¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	116	Currency 6s	113¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94¾	Virginias, old	67
Tennessees, old	77¾	North Carolinas, old	34
Tennessees, new	77¾	North Carolinas, new	22
Virginias, new	62		

STOCKS.

Canton	104	St. Paul pfd	76¾
W. U. Tel	77¾	Wabash	70¾
Quicksilver	30¾	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	94½	Fort Wayne	94¾
Wells Fargo	87	Terre Haute	14
American Express	59¾	Terre Haute pfd	35
United States Ex	81¾	Chicago & Alton	111
Pacific Mail	84¾	C. & A. pfd	114
New York Central	95½	C. & M	47¾
Erie	52¾	C., C. & C	90¾
Erie pfd	75¾	C., R. & Q	139
Harlem	116	Lake Shore	93¾
Harlem pfd	125	Indiana Central	84
Michigan Central	116¾	Illinois Central	138
Pittsburgh	87¾	Un. Pacific stocks	57¾
Northwestern	86¾	U. P. bonds	89
N. W. pfd	90	Cen. Pacific bonds	101
Rock Island	114¾	Del., Lac & W	94¾
N. J. Cen	103½	B., H. & Erie	7¾
St. Paul	55½		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5—11 a. m.—Flour, 30s. Wheat, winter, 11s 10d; spring, 11s@11s 9d; white, 12s 3d@12s 6d; club, 12s 8d@13s. Corn, 28s 9d. Pork, 58s. Lard, 39s.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5—1:30 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 5—5 p. m.—Consols for money, 91½@91⅝; account, 91⅝@91¾; 5-20s of '65, 91¾; do '67, 94½; 10-40s, 88½; new 5s, 89; Erie, 8¾. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £115,000.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 5.—Five-twenties of '62, 90¾.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—Rentes, 69f 2c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5.—Cotton strong; middling uplands, 10d; Orleans, 10¼@10⅝d; sales, 16,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales.

Wheat—Red winter, 11s 10d. Flour, 30s. Corn, 28s 9d.

Cheese, 65s. Cumberland middles, 42s; short rib, 40s

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 5.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 476, making total for the week thus far, 2,788, or 164 cars, against 409 cars the same time last week. The market is quiet, on account of the light run. The sales cannot be considered a criterion. Common stock is neglected, they being of such inferior grade. Sales: 68 Ohio steers, 1,113 to 1,200 at, $5.75@6.00; 27 Ohio heifers, 620, at $3.40@3.46; 146 Illinois steers, 1,106 to 1,306 at $5.50@7.00; 247 Indiana steers, 1,025 to 1,400, at $4.65@6.40; 99 Missouri steers, 920 to 1,321, at $3.80@5.87½.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—To-day, 1,600, making the total for the week thus far 7,400, against 10,600 last week. Market dull at yesterday's prices. The run this week was of an inferior grade. Sales to-day: 457 Canada sheep and lambs, 108 to 115, at $5.75@5.80; 93 Canada lambs, 75 lbs, at $5.20; 389 Indiana sheep, 102 lbs, at $5.45.

HOGS—To-day 10,800, making the total for the week thus far, 39,700, against 27,900 the same time last week. Market active at 10c per cwt better price. Held $4.10@4.25, extra picked lots bringing a shade higher. Sales 4,407 Ohio and Indiana hogs, av 200 to 300 lbs, at $4.10@4.30; 912 Ohio hogs, av 168 to 226 lbs, at $4.20; 1,900 Ohio picked hogs, av 293 lbs, at $4.35.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The market is slow owing to the glut of dead meats and poultry, with threatening weather forcing such on sale at low prices.

BEEVES—Receipts yesterday and to-day, 2,900 head, besides some stale. All are poor cattle, which the owners are still holding. No one wanting them. The Illinois steers 5¼@6 cwt went at 9¼c, 55 lbs per cwt. Some Virginia cattle 6c; good 6 cwt Texans 9c; fat cattle scarce and sell quicker at full prices, 13@14c.

SHEEP—Are not moving, mutton being very low and glutting the meat markets. Sheep sold at 6@6½c, only extra 120 lbs lots at the latter price. Lambs go at 6@7¾. There were 4,000 sheep to-day, but scarcely half were sold.

HOGS—Receipts 63 cars and market firmer at 4.61¼@5.05 for live, and 5¼@5¾c extremes for city dressed, those of 200 lbs selling at 5¾c and 6c for 180 lbs. A car Chicago dressed arrived and sold at 5¼c.

Pittsburgh Live Stock Market.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 5.—CATTLE—Market unchanged; arrivals fair; best, $6.50 to $6.80 stockers, $3.50 to $4.00; prospects fair.

SHEEP—Market slow; arrivals heavy; best 5¾c to 6c; medium, 4¾c to 5¼c; common, 3½c to 4c; prospects slow.

HOGS—Market dull; arrivals heavy; Philadelphias, $4.00 to $4.10; Yorkers, $3.80 to $4.00; prospects slow.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 5.—CATTLE—Dull for tops, but medium and fair grades scarce and more active. Very best quality $4.50@5.00; medium or good, fair quality $4.00@4.50. Sales, 900 head. Receipts, 2,850 head.

HOGS—Heavy; receipts depress the market. Sales at $5.25@5.00. Receipts, 14,472 head.

SHEEP—In light demand; fair to extra $4.00@5.50. Receipts, 1,693 head.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Business is fair for the season with the commission houses, but rather quiet with jobbers. Brown and bleached cottons are active and strong, and well held up to production. Canton flannels are very scarce; leading jobbers have not a piece of brownie below 12c per yard. Wamsutta prints are now 8½c per yard, all job lots of them having been closed out. Scarlet wool flannels are scarce and in demand. Paper hangings active and firm. Foreign goods are dull, except for black mohairs and Empress cloths, which are scarce.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—COTTON—In fair demand; middling uplands, 19½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady, with moderate export demand; receipts, 22,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.30@5.50; common to good extra, $5.90@7.05; good to choice do, $7.10@7.85; white wheat extra, $7.90@8.65; St. Louis, $7.10@11.60. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat higher, with fair export demand; receipts, 50,000 bu; No. 3 Chicago spring, $1.46@1.49; No. 2 do, $1.50@1.54; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.55@1.57; No. 1 Sheboygan, $1.59@1.63; amber Michigan, $1.78. Rye scarce, and firm. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn a shade firmer, with a moderate export demand; receipts, 45,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 63@65½c; sail do, 64@64½c; yellow Western, 65c; sail in store, 64c. Oats firm; receipts, 16,000 bu; old Western mixed, 53@55c; new do, 50@50½c; white, 52@56c; black Western, 49@52c.

HOPS—Quiet; State, 34@37c.

HAY AND HOPS—Firm.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 15½@18c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 9½@9¾c; Cuba, 9@10c. Molasses dull; New Orleans, 69@72c. Rice dull at 7¼@8¼c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12¾c; refined, 27¼c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; mess, $18.25@18.50; prime mess, $15.25. Beef dull and nominal. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. Middles dull; heavy long clear, spot, 7¼c; short clear, 7¾c. Lard weak; No. 1 to prime steam, 7¼@8c; kettle, 9¾c.

BUTTER—Very firm; Western, 10@18c.

CHEESE—Weak at 11@14¾c.

WHISKEY—Firmer at 94@94½c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 5.—GRAIN—Nothing doing. Wheat nominal; No. 2 Chicago, $1.30. Corn—New Toledo, 47¾c on track. No. 2 Western, in store, 50c. Oats—No. 2, 40c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—BREADSTUF

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 5.

There were no special features in connection with local finances to-day. Money continues about as tight as ever, and the offers of commercial paper at the banks are in excess of their ability to take, so that the open market is still well supplied with prime commercial paper at 1½ and 2 per cent per month, but the movement of hogs and cattle continues large, and will doubtless have a favorable effect on the money market before long.

New York exchange was scarcer to-day, and sold between banks at 25c per $1,000 premium.

The Hide and Leather Bank, with a capital of $300,000, has commenced business at the southwest corner of Randolph and LaSalle streets. It was the intention of its stockholders to organize as a National Bank, and they obtained the necessary permission from the Comptroller to do so, but when it was found that they would be required to make the usual deposit of one-third of their capital in bonds, and yet be allowed but half the customary circulation, they concluded to operate under a State charter, paying up the capital stock in accordance with the National Currency act. The Comptroller, in his recent report, has recommended the adoption of an amendment which would remove the well-founded objection of the Hide and Leather Bank, and, if adopted, the institution will reorganize as a National Bank. Among the stockholders are many wealthy and conservative business men, who will doubtless manage the affairs of the bank with safety and prudence.

In another column will be found the announcement of the Central National Bank, just opened for business in Methodist Church Block. Among the names of the Directors we notice those of well known and substantial business men, indicating the success of the institution. The President, W. F. Endicott, Esq., was formerly a well-known banker here, and James McK. Sanger, the Cashier, is well known to the business community from his connection with the Third National for many years. Among the stockholders are understood to be capitalists in New York, Boston, and Chicago, and the capital stock is paid up in full.

FREE BANKING.

The money stringency of the past six weeks has set people to thinking about banking questions, one of the results of which is the general demand for "free banking" incident to the discussion and criticism of the treatment of currency questions in the President's Message, and the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller of the Currency. While THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has for years denounced the empirical arguments of currency-quacks who, claim to know just how much currency we need, and insist that the Government shall issue its notes to suit their views, it has as steadily denounced the monopoly of National Bank circulation and advocated the removal of all restrictions to its volume or the place of its issue. The New York *Journal of Commerce*, New York *Bulletin*, and some other prominent commercial and financial journals of the country, have also advocated similar views, but it is only within a week that a majority of the New York City press have come out squarely for free banking.

The *Herald* of the 29th, in its money article, says:

"The continued scarcity of money in the mercantile interest, no matter how easy the market may be to other classes of borrowers, will doubtless lead to an agitation for *a freer system of banking* and the certain defeat of every measure contemplating the contraction of the existing banking facilities of the Eastern and Middle States. . . . *The matter of banking facilities seems to be one which regulates itself*, and if the system of banking were rigidly based on the present foundation of deposits at Washington of bonds to secure the noteholders against loss, it is *hard to conceive where danger could arise to making such a system free and general.* Banks would be organized when and where needed, and then and there only."

The New York *Times* (money article) discussing the finding of the Comptroller of the Currency to increase National Bank circulation at the rate of $5,000,000 per month says:

"It would have been better if the Comptroller had gone further, as Congress, in the end, will have to go, and favored the removal of all restrictions, other than security, on the National Bank circulation. This would make the system what it was originally designed to be, *free banking*, such was the model system of the State of New York, upon which the national law was framed, and no one complained in that day, or felt exercised about the expansion or contraction or a cash-note circulation, because the law left every banker free to employ New York State and United States stocks as security *for whatever circulation he could make useful to the public and profitable to himself.* Public opinion is being directed to the same provision in our national system, and we believe the time draws near when Congress will feel that the measure of bank-note circulation, amply secured by the public funds of the United States, lodged at Washington, had best be left to its own 'regulation.'"

The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, of the same date, also says:

"Give us enough efficient redemption of National Bank notes in this city, and then let *National Banks receive as many notes as they apply to the Comptroller for*, with the bonds as required by law. * * * Give us a redemption that can be enforced daily in this city, Clearing-House fashion, and we shall never be surfeited with National Bank currency."

Some other journals, like the *Advertiser*, seem over-solicitous about the plan of redemption for National Bank notes. We do not see any occasion for this solicitude. If the restrictions on the volume of National Bank circulation were entirely removed, it would increase but slowly, as is shown by the length of time it has taken to absorb the $54,000,000 authorized by the act of July, 1870, but, as the proportion between greenbacks and National Bank notes was changed, by the increase of the latter, a system of redemption through the agency of the Clearing Houses of the various redemption cities would naturally suggest itself.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	*Selling.*
U. S. 6s of '81	117¼	117¾
5-20s of '62, ex. int	113	113¼
5-20s of '64, ex. int	113	113¼
5-20s of '65, ex. int	113¼	113¾
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	115¾	116
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	115¾	116
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	116¼	116½
10-40s	109	109¼
U. S. 5s (new issue), ex. int	110¾	110¾
U. S. currency 6s	122	122¾
Northern Pacific 7-30s		100 and int.
Chicago City 7s		99½ and int.
Cook County 7s		99½ and int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	99@98	
Sterling Exchange, (large drafts)	108¾	@110¾

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, Dec. 5:

CITY PROPERTY.

Ashland av, 617 ft n of Thirty-first st, e f, 1,144 ft, with a front on Canal of 1,969 ft, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $200,622. Samuel J. Walker to Joseph E. Young.

Sampson st, between Ladin and Loomis sts, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated Nov. 23; consideration, $4,000.

Sloan st, e of Noble st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 20; consideration, $725.

Sedgwick st, between Wendell and Oak sts, w f, Lot 6, dated Nov. 30; consideration, $900.

Wabash av, bet Fifteenth and Sixteenth sts, e f, 27 ft to alley, dated Sept. 10; consideration, $14,500.

Lot 1, in Campbell's Block 2, of Morris' w ½ s w ¼ Sec 18, 39, 14, dated July 10; consideration, $1,800.

Lot 14, in Block 16, Sampson & Greene's Addition, dated Aug. 24; consideration, $1,050.

Michigan av, n e cor of Thirty-second st, w f, 97 ft to alley, dated Oct. 21; consideration, $13,750.

Wabash av, 209 ft south of Eldridge court, e f, 50 ft to alley, dated Dec. 2; consideration, $50,000.

South 35 ft of Lots 1 and 2, and north 15 ft of Lot 11 in Block 2, of Porter's Block 37, Sec 33, 40, 14, dated Dec. 5; consideration, $7,800.

Lot 4, in Block 2, Pickett's Addition, dated May 30; consideration, $2,100.

Lot 1, of Cleaver's Subdivision in Block 7, of Sec. 5, 39, 14, dated Oct. 28; consideration, $200.

Lots 41 and 42, in Block 8, of Millard & Decker's e ½ of w ½ of n w ¼ Sec. 26, 39, 13, dated Nov. 11; consideration, $1,300.

Lot 2, in Block 11, of Pierce's Addition to Holstein, dated Dec. 5; consideration, $700.

Lot 5, of Lindsley's Lots 19, 15, &c., in Block 6, of Rockwell's Addition, dated Nov. 26; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 24, of Raymond's Subdivision in s e ¼ Sec. 27, 39, 14, dated May 6; consideration, $1,000.

Brigham st, w of and near Ashland av, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated Nov. 7; consideration, $850.

Lime st, n e cor of railroad, undivided ¾ of Lot 2 running to river, dated Sept. 30; consideration, $35,000.

Undivided ¾ of Lots 21 to 24, 47 and 48, in Block 63, School Section Addition, dated Nov. 8; consideration, $17,807.

Sedgwick st, bet Linden st and North av, e f, Lot 37, dated Nov. 11; consideration, $1,450.

Wabash av, s of Eighteenth st, w f, 27½x1200 ft, dated Nov. 8; consideration, $14,000.

Lot 5, in Mason's Subdivision of Lots 3 and 5, in s ½ s w ¼ Sec 31, 40, 14, dated Oct. 28; consideration, $650.

Wood st, bet Adams and Jackson, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 5; consideration, $2,700.

Archer av, w of Lock st, 37x100 ft, dated Dec. 6; consideration, $4,200.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

The premises No. 24 Seminary av, dated Nov. 14; consideration, $10,000.

Lots 6 and 7, in Block 1, in Stark's Addition to Ravenswood, dated Sept. 3; consideration, $1,700.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

All of e ½ of e ½ of n e ¼ of Sec 36, 39, 13 s of canal and e of railroad, dated Oct. 1; consideration $75,400.

E ½ of s ½ of s w ¼ of n w ¼ of Sec 8, 38, 14 (10 acres), dated Dec. 2; consideration, $30,000.

Lot 41, in Block 1, in Monigomery's e ½ s ½ of s w ¼ Sec 4, 37, 14, dated Dec. 4; consideration, $600.

Lots 21 to 24, in Hubbard's Block 3, of Clough & Barney's Lots 54 and 35, in Sec 16, 38, 14, with building, dated Nov. 8; consideration, $1,500.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Undivided ¼ of 13¼ acres in e ½ s w ¼ Sec 15, 39, 13, dated Oct. 2; consideration, $7,500.

Undivided ¼ of 12½ acres in same ¼, dated Oct. 2; consideration, $22,500.

East ½ of 13¾ acres in same ¼, dated Oct. 21; consideration, $25,000.

East ½ of e ½ 13¼ acres in same, dated July 27; consideration, $13,333.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 5.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	9,335	4,490	8,717	1,884
Wheat, bu	47,820	16,386	27,110	.....
Corn, bu	91,635	91,453	4,250	18,041
Oats, bu	22,740	17,862	19,283	19,160
Rye, bu	1,473	1,940	531	682
Barley, bu	16,850	8,050	12,820	5,047
Grass seed, lbs	81,170	8,994	29,920	25,000
Flax seed, bs	.....	.....	20,000	.....
Broom corn, lbs	.....	20,750	11,300	8,220
Cured meats, lbs	394,140	27,316	1209,781	1140,903
Beef, brls	.....	63	30	100
Pork, brls	.....	510	2,627	293
Lard, lbs	43,191	224,900	240,243	308,218
Tallow, lbs	42,490	16,380	24,000	22,000
Butter, lbs	75,193	38,515	19,216	34,180
Dressed hogs, No	293	1,305	445	61
Live hogs, No	28,767	27,054	5,299	4,417
Cattle, No	2,427	1,529	1,024	1,301
Sheep, No	917	939	.....	674
Hides, lbs	266,992	137,245	300,541	44,070
High wines, brls	947	435	719	221
Whisky, lbs	661,115	.....	67,000	20,970
Potatoes, bu	2,550	118	.....	.....
Lumber, m feet	600	202	1,015	617
Shingles, m	480	.....	604	312
Lath, m	.....	.....	57	19
Salt, brls	3,538	.....	2,598	639

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 4,835 bu wheat; 12,633 bu corn; 15,519 bu oats; 831 bu rye; 2,983 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 162 cars wheat; 63 cars corn; 21 cars oats; 10 cars rye; 41 cars barley. Total, 297 cars, or 112,000 bu.

GRAIN IN ROCK ISLAND ELEVATORS.

The following explains itself, and needs no further addendum than the one word, "next:"

J. W. Preston, President Board of Trade:

The Committee appointed by the Board of Directors on the motion of Messrs. Flint, Thompson & Co., to examine their books as to the outstanding receipts of grain in their elevators, and also to attend to the weighing of the grain in store, beg leave to make the following report. We employed the Board of Trade weigh-master to superintend the weighing, and he reports, by actual weights, the following amounts of grain on hand Dec. 2, 1872:

Amount of grain in store at the Rock Island Elevators (Flint, Thompson & Co.), Dec. 2, 1872:

Elevator "A," No. 2 corn	2,201.44
Elevator "B," No. 1 corn	67,569.16
Elevator "B," rejected	3,065.00
Elevator "A," No. 2 oats	78,856.09
Elevator "B," rejected	7,879.23
	9,077.16
	16,997.06
Elevator "B," No. 1 spring wheat	2,172.50
Elevator "B," No. 2 spring wheat	62,475.10
Elevator "B," No. 3 spring wheat	1,905.20
Elevator "D," rejected	1,499.40
	68,053.00
Elevator "B," No. 2 rye	32,154.26
Elevator "B," rejected	546.74
	32,701.04
Elevator "B," No. 2 barley	44,181.12
Elevator "B," No. 3 barley	6,220.10
Elevator "B," rejected	6,006.22
	56,407.44
Total bu grain	258,974.00

Your Committee have personally examined the books of Messrs. Flint, Thompson & Co., and find that they show outstanding receipts for grain, Dec. 2, 1872, as follows:

Elevator "A," No. 2 corn	12,227.28
Elevator "B," No. 2 corn	55,743.12
Elevator "B," rejected corn	2,297.18
	70,267.02
Elevator "A," No. 2 oats	2,542.26
Elevator "B," No. 2 oats	8,254.02
Elevator "B," rejected oats	7,104.02
	12,900.30
Elevator "B," No. 1 spring wheat	1,833.20
Elevator "B," No. 2 spring wheat	64,866.40
Elevator "B," No. 3 spring wheat	3,074.10
Elevator "B," rejd spring wheat	1,879.50
	71,653.20
Elevator "B," No. 2 rye	36,864.36
Elevator "B," rejected rye	374.06
	37,238.42
Elevator "B," No. 2 barley	40,008.30
Elevator "B," No. 3 barley	6,455.20
Elevator "B," rejected barley	6,671.42
	53,135.44
Total bu	245,187.00

Your Committee further state in regard to the several balances of grain in store and outstanding receipts for same, that the books of Flint, Thompson & Co. show that the greater part of the balances accumulated previous to their weighing over one year ago. Your Committee think it proper to state that they find that the books of Messrs. Flint, Thompson & Co. are kept in so perfect a manner as to enable them to trace the actual transactions, as well as the periodical balances with precision—each furnishing a check upon the other in such a manner as to render any error or fraudulent entries easily detected.

Your Committee also took pleasure in bearing testimony to the courtesy they met with at the hands of Messrs. Flint, Thompson & Co., and the willingness they manifested to have your Committee see the actual state of affairs in regard to the amount of grain in store and receipts outstanding for the same. Yours, very respectfully,

L. N. SKILES,
W. N. BRAINARD,
J. R. BENNLEY,
Committee.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were again quiet, but a shade firmer all around, for no special reason except that the tide of both Chicago and New York commerce, like that of the ocean, moves in waves; one day we are in the trough and another on the crest, but all the time obey the injunction of the Old World policeman to "Keep moving." We are now fairly entered on the eve of winter trading, and operators have scarcely become accustomed to the situation in grain, while they are afraid of provisions. Our receipts of grain are somewhat less than has been anticipated; but will, undoubtedly, increase and be another on the next few shipments by rail. The dry goods trade was rather less active today, but the aggregate of sales made a very fair showing, and our jobbers generally express themselves as satisfied with the present condition of the market. In certain lines of goods the supply is a little short, though the general stocks are liberal, and well assorted. A slight advance was established in one or two brands of bleached and brown cottons, with which exception values were unchanged,—ruling firm both for cotton and woollen textiles. Groceries were again reported quiet, with an easy feeling prevalent, the only notable exception being coffees, which were in good request, and decidedly firm. The butter market continues fairly active at about previous rates, local and outside buyers operating on a liberal scale at 28@29c for good to choice. Begging continues dull, but cotton seamless goods are working a little firmer, owing to the enhanced cost of the raw material. Prices may be quoted steady at 35c for Stark, 34½c for Ludlow, and at 34c for Lewiston. Cheese remains dull and weak. Coal was firm at $12.00 for Lackawanna; at $10.50@11.00 for Erie; and at $7.00 for Wilmington. Stocks of Lackawanna and Erie coal are unusually small for this season of the year, and a strong effort is being made to further advance prices. Fish and dried fruits met with a moderate inquiry at former quotations. Hay was more plenty, and was less firm in consequence. Hides were not as active as during the earlier days of the week, but were held with a fair degree of firmness at 11c for heavy, and at 12c for light. Leather was active and strong. Oils, paints, tobacco, and wood remain quiet as previously quoted. Lumber was in moderate request, with prices ruling steady. Brick, lime, cement, etc., were quiet and unchanged; the demand is very light, and only for those materials immediately needed. Cooperage is in tolerably fair request. Iron and steel, metals and tinners' stock, remain without further change. Nails have declined, now quoted at $5.25@5.50 per keg, basis. Salt was fairly active at the recent advance; coarse and fine grades now quoted at $2.40. The wool market is without material change; the demand is good, as compared with that of the preceding week. The receipts are fair, but a good deal of wool is being shipped, and stocks are not really accumulating. Prices are a shade easier, but without quotable change. Hops are in moderate demand and firmer; prime Wisconsin now quoted at 85c. Seeds were quiet to-day, and without change. Potatoes are in rather better supply and in good demand at 65@75c in car lots. Poultry was rather quiet; there was some inquiry for choice turkeys, with few offerings. Chickens are plenty and dull; the best quotable at $2.00@3.25. Game was plenty; ducks, chickens, and quail in very fair demand among shippers. Venison was in very liberal supply, and sold slowly at 5@9c per lb for carcass; saddles, 16@18c. Apples were in fair demand. Shipments are being made to some extent, when the distance is short.

Highwines were in rather better demand, and 1/3@¼c higher, though quoted inactive in New York. Sales were reported of 200 brls at 88½c, and 60 brls at 89½c per gallon. The market closed with holders at 88½c.

Dressed hogs were quiet and steady. Sales were reported of 75 head in three lots at $4.50 per 100 lbs. Butchers generally refuse to pay more than that figure, and that bid does not bring the hogs forward freely. Only 228 head were reported in this morning.

Provisions were quiet, but with a shade firmer feeling, though no decided advance in prices. Hogs at the Stock Yards were quoted 10c per 100 lbs higher, and this fact caused a few parties to bid the quotations of yesterday, but buyers were not numerous, and the market closed dull, with lard quite weak. The situation in provisions is now very much like that in corn for some time past. Prices are so low that one side is afraid to go short to any considerable extent, lest the market should turn sharply against them; and buyers are equally scary about taking hold, for fear that the liberal receipts of hogs should produce a further decline. The impression has gained ground somehow that 3½c per lb should be the ruling price for hogs in this market this winter, and there is little hope of activity until the market either touches that point, or its tone is established at some figure above it so firmly that operators will be satisfied the market has really touched bottom. Neither of these conditions exists yet, and the consequence is that our provision market is about the dullest ever known at this season of the year. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess Pork—Old at $12.75@13.00; new pork, cash or seller the month, at $11.75@11.87½; do seller January, $11.75; do seller February, $12.87½; do seller March, $12.00; do seller April, $12.00@12.15; prime mess, $11.00@11.25. Lard, cash, 7¾c for new, cash or seller December; do seller January, 7½c; do seller February, 7⅞c; do seller March $7.00. Sweet pickled hams, 8@10c, and green hams at 7¼@7½c for 15 lb averages, and 6¾@7c for 16 to 20 lb averages. Green shoulders, 9¾@3½c; do rough sides, 4½@4¾c; do short ribs, 5½@5¼c; do short clear, 5¾@5¼c; meats, 15 to 20 days in salt, quotable at 8¾c for shoulders; 5¾c for short ribs, and 6c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 4c. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 5¾c for Cumberlands; 6c for short ribs, or long clear; 6¼@6¾c for short clear; 8¼@8¾c for long cut hams. Mess beef, $8.00@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $28.50@30.00. City tallow, 8@8½c; grease quotable at 5¾@5½c. Sales were reported of 1,250 brls mess pork at $11.87½, 350 brls do seller January at $11.75; 500 brls do seller March at $12.00; 750 tcs lard at 7¾c; 100 kegs do (choice) at 8c; 250 tcs do seller March at $7.60 per 100 lbs; 200 boxes shoulders at 4c; 20,000 lbs green rough sides at 4¼c; 200 boxes short ribs at 6c; 150 boxes short clear at 6¾c; 8,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 7c; 5,000 lbs do seller January (15 lbs) at 7¼c; 50 tcs sweet pickled bellies at 7c; 300 brls tallow at 7¾c; 20 brls do (country) at 7¾c.

Flour was in fair request from buyers for shipment, as well as for the local trade, good spring extras being in most demand. Former quotations were generally bid, but some holders asked more, and this difference of views tended to restrict trading. Buckwheat was easier, and bran again lower. Sales include 300 brls white winter extras on private terms; 50 brls spring extras (Conqueror) at $7.50; 200 brls do at $6.40; 200 brls do at $6.35; 100 brls do at 6.00; 100 brls do at $5.90; 400 brls on private terms; 200 brls rye on private terms; 37 brls buckwheat at $7.87½; 120 brls do at $7.75; 25 brls do on private terms. Total, 1,752 brls; also, 60 tons bran, at $11.00; 10 tons do at $10.50; all on track. The following is the range of prices:

Fair to choice winter extras	$7.50@ 9.75
Red winter extras	6.50@ 7.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.00@ 6.75
Low to medium	4.80@ 5.25
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00@ 7.25
Spring superfines	3.00@ 4.50
Rye flour	5.00@ 5.50
Buckwheat flour	7.50@ 8.00
Bran	10.50@11.00
Middlings	11.00@13.00
Cor meal, kiln-dried	2.10@ 2.25

Wheat was in rather better demand, though not active, and averaged a shade higher, New York being firmer, especially towards the close. There was a much better demand for car lots for shipment, and all the current receipts of car lots were freely taken, North Side houses being discriminated against, as for some time past. Options were in fair demand from the local speculative element, but there were very few outside orders on the floor. The fact is that, since the country speculators were so unmercifully pounded by the commercial men of this city, and have fought very shy of the Chicago grain markets, so that a great many brokers who used to do a fair business on country orders have now to lie back and look on, unless they choose to speculate on their own book. Hence we shall probably have a very quiet winter in wheat. Seller the month for cash No. 2 opened at 81.08¾, advanced to $1.09¾, declined to $1.09, and closed strong at $1.09¾. Seller January sold at $1.10¾@1.11, closing at $1.10¾. Seller February sold at $1.11¾@1.12. No. 1 spring closed at $1.20; No. 3 do at $1.02, and rejected do at 90@90½c, except in North Side houses. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.20, 1,200 bu do at $1.19; 12,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.09¾; 31,600 bu do at $1.09¾; 2,400 bu do at $1.09; 800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.02¾; 2,000 bu do at $1.02; 11,200 bu do at $1.01¾; 1,200 bu do at $1.01; 1,200 bu do at $1.00¾; 3,600 bu do at $1.00¾; 4,000 bu do at $1.00; 800 bu rejected spring at 90c; 1,600 bu do at 89c. Total, 74,600 bu.

Corn was very quiet, but firm, and averaged a shade higher than yesterday, in sympathy with New York. There was very little demand for anything, but the receipts were so small that, only increasing our stock in store to the extent of about 10,000 bu, and holders offered very little. Hence the few shorts who wanted to fill were obliged to accede to the demands of sellers. As in the case of wheat, there were no outside orders on the floor to buy, and there were few to sell, because present prices are not very tempting, and country holders feel left at least a trifle loose to much waiting a little and then before sending in their grain. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, opened at 30½c, and advanced to 30¾c at the close. Seller January sold at 30¾@31¾c, closing at 31c. Rejected closed at 29c. Seller May and June was offered at 35¾c, and seller June was nominal at 36c. Cash sales were reported of 15,000 bu No. 2 at 30½c; 4,000 bu do at 30¾c; 45,000 bu do at 30⅝c; 2,000 bu rejected at 29c; 1,200 bu do at 28½c. Total, 107,200.

Oats were more active, and quite excited, the market advancing 1c soon after 12 o'clock, under a sharp but short speculative competition which was apparently soon satisfied. Seller the month or cash No. 2 opened with 24c bid, and advanced to 25¼c, closing at 25¼c. Seller January sold at 25@25¾c, closing at 25¾c. Seller February was inactive, with 25¾c bid. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at 25¼c; 600 bu do at 25⅝c; 15,600 bu do at 25¾c; 12,400 bu do at 25c; 5,000 bu do at 24¼c; 600 bu do at 24¾c; 1,200 bu rejected at 22½c. Total, 40,400 bu.

Rye was more active, and advanced ½c under a good speculative demand, which was all the more urgent as the reported receipts were very light. Cash sales were reported of 20,000 bu No. 2 at 66c; 2,800 bu do at 53½c; 400 bu rejected at 55½c; 400 bu do at 55c. Total, 23,600 bu.

Barley was very quiet, but firm, at yesterday's prices, with very little offering. For receipts in ordinary houses No. 2 sold at 61¼@62c; No. 3 at 51@51½c, and rejected at 43@43½c. Armour, Dole & Co.'s receipts commanded a premium of 3@3¾c on No. 2, and 2c on other grades. Seller the month was nominal at 61@61½c, and seller January at 62c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 65¼c; 1,600 bu do at 62c; 200 bu do at 61½c; 1,200 bu do at 61¾c; 800 bu No. 3 at 53½c; 400 bu do at 51½c; 6,400 bu do at 51c; 400 bu rejected at 43½c; 400 bu do at 43¾c; 1,200 bu do at 43c; 800 bu by sample at 55c; 1,600 bu do at 54c; 400 bu do at 52c; 400 do at 52c, to arrive; 800 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 68c; 800 bu do at 55c. Total, 18,800.

WHEAT SURPLUS OF OREGON.

The Oregon *Bulletin* has the following: We can now very safely estimate what will be the wheat surplus of Oregon. Adding the amount of wheat received so far this season here from the interior to the estimated amount in the interior that will have to be exported, and we obtain a surplus of 90,000 tons. In this is [illegible] year's wheat not [illegible] at the commencement of the season. Of the 90,000 tons about 20,000 tons will be manufactured into flour and exported, leaving 70,000 tons to be shipped in the grain. There have been loaded, so far this season, five vessels carrying 20,220 centals of wheat, equal to 4,846 tons; there are, on the berth, loading with wheat, three vessels capable of carrying about 3,200 tons, which, with the amount previously exported, make a total of about 8,000 tons, leaving 62,000 tons here. To market this amount we require all of fifty vessels of the average size that seek our port, but if of no larger average than the five loaded here this season, then we will require fifty-two vessels; but the difference is so small that it is not worth mentioning. The above estimate is based upon the opinion that our millers will export over 66,000 brls of flour, and for that amount will consume 20,000 tons of wheat; but if they are unable to obtain a market in California and elsewhere for their manufacture, at remunerative rates, then the amount of wheat to be exported in grain will be larger than above given, as the millers will not manufacture so much flour, and of course more vessels will be required to market the same. We have made two shipments of flour direct to China, which is all that will be exported direct from here under six months to come, and the San Francisco market appears to be in a poor condition for heavy shipments, owing to the limited export demand now ruling in that city.

PROVISIONS IN NEW ORLEANS.

D. W. C. Sanford & Co. give the following as the stocks of provisions at New Orleans on the 1st inst.:

	Dec. 1, 1872.	*Dec.* 1, 1871.
Brls mess pork	7,092	1,264
Brls other kinds	306	189
Total pork	7,398	1,453
Tierces lard	2,800	2,227
Kegs lard	3,951	3,367
Casks bacon shoulders	1,466	273
Casks bacon R. sides	.....	2
Casks bacon C. R. sides	305	53
Casks bacon clear sides	235	1,469
Tierces hams	230	202
Dry salt meats, packed and loose, lbs	67,000	177,000
Total bacon and D. S. meat, in lbs	2,345,600	2,285,200

SALT.

The Saginaw *Courier* says:

The salt market is quiet and there are no especial features to note. Several sales have been made in Bay County at about $1.50 a bbl, and there is now, we understand, but very little salt on hand unsold in that county. The early and rather sudden closing of navigation left a larger quantity of salt on the river than would have been the case had navigation closed ten day's later, as was anticipated would be the case by several large shippers who had a quantity of salt ready for shipment, expecting vessels to load. As it is, the amount is considerably smaller than last year, with the prospect of a further decrease before the opening of navigation next spring. From George W. Hill, Deputy Salt Inspector, we learn that there is on hand on the river 102,413 barrels. Of the amount on hand it is estimated that from 25,000 to 30,000 barrels, mostly in Bay County, are sold, leaving, perhaps 75,000 barrels on hand unsold. There are, however, some fifteen works on the river that have one and two blocks in operation, and will run the whole or the greater part of the winter.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was fairly active and ½c higher. No. 2 spring sold at $1.10½@1.10¾, seller the month closing at $1.10⅝; and $1.11@1.11½ seller January, closing at $1.11⅝. Corn was moderately active, and ½c higher; sold at 30¾@30⅞c seller the month, and 31@31⅛ seller January, both closing at the outside. Other grain and provisions were neglected.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 5.

ALCOHOL—Was in some demand at $1.76@1.82 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM-CORN—This market was unchanged. There is some inquiry, but it is chiefly restricted to the choice grades. The stocks here are large and ample; really choice hurl is scarce and firm, but the supply of common to medium grades is abundant. We continue to quote: Hurl, 5½@6c per lb; No. 2 do, 5@5½c; No. 1 stalk braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@4c; inside green, 4@4½c; do red tip, 3c; do pale and red, 2@3½c.

BEANS—There is a fair demand for choice varieties with the supply rather light. Common beans are plentiful and slow of sale. We quote: Navies at $2.00@2.25; fair, $1.65@1.75; common to medium, $1.00@1.50. Sales include 40 bu good at $2.00.

BUTTER—The demand for good to choice butter keeps even pace with the supply and prices remain firm at 28@29c. Other descriptions, though not frequently inquired for, are moving on a liberal scale and holders do not seem anxious to stimulate trade by offers of concessions. Following are the quotations: Strictly choice dairy, 28@29c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—The steady upward movement in the price of the raw material is imparting a firmer tone to the market for cotton seamless bags, and although trade is still very dull dealers are refusing to offer buyers at any considerable concession from the quotations. Burlaps and gunnies are meeting with a fair inquiry and rule comparatively steady as previously quoted. Prices range as follows: Stark, 35c; Ludlow, 34½c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand is very light and restricted to those materials required for finishing work already begun. Prices are without essential change. We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casings, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.10; lime in brls, $1.30@1.40; per 100 lbs white sand, per brl, $1.75@2.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $11.00@15.00; country brick, $13.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis fire clay pressed, $40.00, del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00 del; Hinsdale, $35.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	*Double strength.*
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 6.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	8.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x16 to 12x15	8.00	13.00
12x16 to 12x18	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
24x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x46	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x50		30.00
32x54 to 34x56		34.00
34x58 to 34x60		38.00
36x60 to 40x60		40.00

CANNED GOODS—Business was moderately active, with prices steady and unchanged. We quote:

Peaches, 2 lb ..... $2.00@2.25
Peaches, 3 lb ..... 2.25@2.50
Pears, 2 lb ..... 2.25@2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb ..... 2.25@2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb ..... 2.25@2.50
Quinces, 2 lb ..... 2.75@3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb ..... 2.50@2.75
Raspberries ..... 2.00@2.50
Blackberries, 2 lb ..... 2.00@2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb ..... 2.25@2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb ..... 2.15@2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb ..... 2.60@2.70
Corn, Illinois ..... 2.00@2.10
Corn, Benton Harbor ..... 2.65@2.85
Corn, Yarmouth ..... 2.90@3.00
Succotash, 2 lb ..... 2.00@3.50
Lobster, 2 lb 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb ..... 2.25@2.50
Oysters, 2 lb 2.25
Oysters, 1 lb 1.75

COOPERAGE—Was in moderate demand at yesterday's prices. We continue to quote: Pork brls, $1.50@1.55; lard tierces, $1.80@1.90; whiskey barrels, $2.15@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves $18.00@20.00; dressed staves, $28.00@30.00; flour staves, $8.00@9.00; circle flour headings, 60@65c per set; hoop poles, $14.00@17.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $35.00@40.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $23.00@27.00 per m. Sales include 500 tierces at $1.90.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Continue to meet with a very fair demand at previous prices. We note sales of 50 boxes Beurre Gris pears at $4.25; 100 boxes East Beurre do at $4.50; 100 boxes winter Nellis at $3.75@4.00; 100 lbs Rain di Nice grapes at 25c; 100 lbs Tokay at 25c; 150 lbs Muscat at 20c.

CHEESE—Dealers report no decided change in the market for this staple. There was slightly increased inquiry from the country trade but the movement was sluggish, after all, and the easy feeling so long prevalent has as yet given place to no better condition. Stocks are moderate, but equal to the demand. We quote: New York factory, 14@15c; Ohio factory, 12@13½c; Western factory, 12@13½c.

COAL—Prices of coal remain unchanged. The demand was less active than on the preceding days of the week, but was fair, and the quotations were firmly adhered to all around. We repeat our list: Lehigh, lump, $13.00; Lehigh, prepared, $13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $

HENRY MEIGGS IN PERU

Prado Reviving Balta's Green Railroad Contracts—A Birthday Present of $150,000 to President Balta's Wife.

Lima (Oct. 27) Correspondence of N. Y. Sun.

The terrible revolution which recently ended in a scene of horror and frenzied cannibalism has had quite a serious effect on the fortunes of the great South American financier, Henry Meiggs. Not that there is any danger of Mr. Meiggs growing poor; he will continue, in all probability, to grow richer; but the growth of his riches will be slower than before. Under the late President Balta, Mr. Meiggs was virtually King of Peru, and by that name he was known to foreigners and natives. President Balta was much given to railroads and contracts, and Mr. Meiggs was always willing to engineer the contracts and scrip through the Congress. It was generally believed that Meiggs and Balta shared the profits with Mr. Prado, and that the late President had a large pocket of money made in this way stored in the banks of Europe. Of course, this was all hypothetical, reasoning from Peruvian practice, equally proper on the part of the President. Now, can Mr. Meiggs be trusted if he was left to see his royal prospects dwindling away with the probability of Prado's abdication? Mr. Meiggs was a strong friend and supporter of Balta is admitted by all, and it is generally asserted that he had very much to do with the late President's attempts to continue himself in power.

Mr. Meiggs was also friendly with Gutierrez, the late Dictator, and the other members of Balta's Cabinet. A short time before the revolution Mr. Meiggs presented Balta's wife, on the occasion of her birth-day, with $150,000, and the proceeds of her husband's favor. Balta's daughter on her marriage, with a bank-check for $50,000. Mr. Meiggs could afford to make these princely presents in the family of an official through whose influence he obtained contracts involving many millions of dollars.

But a change has come o'er the spirit of the dream. Gutierrez, the half-Indian Secretary of War, murdered, and with the general circumstances of that revolt you have been made fully aware. But you may not be aware that it was the almost universal belief in Peru that the revolt was the result of a common design on the part of Balta and Gutierrez to continue the reins of Government in the hands of the Balta family. Gutierrez was a suspicious bloodthirsty character, and after the killing of his own brother at Callao he rushed to the conclusion that Balta was treacherous, and issued mandates for the murder of the President. This mandate was carried out in the most revolting way. But there is another scene in this bloody revolution that has heretofore been kept for the knowledge of Americans. After Gutierrez had been hanged and burnt, the miserable, half-human negroes who infest Lima and take a prominent part in all political orgies, actually ate the roasted flesh of the executed Dictator, and mixing the ashes with water, drank the mixture. Never has such a horrible scene been witnessed in the streets of Lima, or, perhaps, any other city.

The revolution has resulted in the overthrow of the Balta faction, and Prado, the first civilian President of Peru, has inaugurated a new policy. A part of that policy is not to burden the nation with the several railroad contracts, and here is where Mr. Meiggs comes in. President Prado at first revoked Mr. Meiggs' contract for the railway from Arequipa to Puno, involving $35,000,000. He afterwards decided that the building of the railroad might be completed; but it is not probable that under the administration the road will be completed further than Puno. Mr. Meiggs will have no further contracts while Prado's policy prevails. But Mr. Meiggs' wealth is firmly established. It would be difficult to estimate his millions; and he has a smart brother, John Meiggs, who helps him to take care of his money. On the last trip of the Ville de Brest to Panama a Californian was a passenger, who had formerly worked in a sawmill for Mr. Meiggs in California. He travelled in Brest as his wife, and Meiggs not only paid him the full amount, with interest, but also his travelling expenses from California and return.

We are in dread of another revolution. Prado seems to make the people earn their own living; whereas two-thirds of the Peruvians have always been supported by the Government. The Chinese-House and guano receipts far more than any expenses, and were it not for many foreign loans the country would be in a most prosperous financial condition. But President Prado has resolved to impose taxes, and taxes the people cannot stand. Prado might have been Dictator now if he had not imposed taxes.

There are about 1,000 Americans in Peru. The country is much safer than the city. The natives of the country are honest, as a rule, while the negroes of the city are a very dangerous class. The foreigners mind their own business, and they get along very well. If they go into politics they must chance it with the rest. Emigrants are needed to people and cultivate the wilds of the Amazon, where the soil is very fertile and the Indians still uncivilized.

TERRIBLE DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

A Son Stabs His Father to the Heart.

From the Rollins (Ill.) Journal of Oct. 24.

A shocking and terrible domestic tragedy took place in this city, last night, resulting in an almost instant death, and causing a profound sensation among all the classes of our citizens. The victim was Geo. W. Wilmering, a German by birth, and a resident of this city on Second street, near Main, and the homicide his son, William Wilmering, a young man about 23 years of age, who committed the awful deed by stabbing his father to the heart with a large pen-knife.

About 9 and 9 o'clock last evening young Wilmering was enjoying the children by playing in their fancy, when his mother remarked to him, remarking that he had become a man, and should no longer indulge in such sport. He answered rudely, telling her to "shut her mouth," and finally offered her violence by striking his fist at her. Mrs. Wilmering then left the room and went down stairs into the street, and informed her husband of his conduct. Mr. W. at once came up the stairs and went back with his wife. During the time the young man left the room and went into the street, but returned about ten minutes. His father rebuked him and intimated that if he could not control his mother he could not stay in the house, adding that he ought to ask her forgiveness, and he did so he could remain. He replied that he wouldn't do it and started to go out. At the door he drew a large penknife, about the heavy blade and told his father if he ranied anything" to "come on." The latter arose and saw his son advancing towards him in a threatening manner, when he seized a chair in defense. A scuffle ensued, during which the chair broke and the unnatural son took the opportunity to plunge the weapon into his father's breast, the blade—some six inches long and one wide—piercing the heart. The wounded man exclaimed, "O, for the Consials, I am stabbed," and staggered to the west and began walking the room with the knife sticking from the wound, while the blood, realizing what he had done, ran from his son and down stairs into the street.

The terrible scene, it appears, transpired in a short time that the witnesses of it—Mrs. Wilmering, the children and a boarder named Mabb—hardly realized Mr. Wilmering's death until the fatal blow had been struck. Immediately ran for assistance, and soon Young and Barclay were on the spot. Dr. Graham arrived, two or three after the deed had been committed. Mr. Wilmering was still on his feet, but immediately after fell forward upon his face and was laid on a bed, and a short time passed, having lived scarcely five minutes after he stabbed. The floor was covered with blood which was ejected while he was dying. Mr. Wilmering said nothing in explanation his made when stabbed.

Search in the case. It happened, singularly enough, that during the scuffle Sheriff Hall and Constable Pocock changed to be passing the residence of Mr. Wilmering's store. The latter called their attention and they started further developments. Young Wilmering came running down, when they seized upon him, declaring his innocence. He said nothing when he made a desperate effort to escape. Finding his struggles in vain he desisted with which he had [illegible] and attempted to again use it. He then [illegible] from [illegible] Str. To-day he [illegible] family of his crime, [illegible] out it and shedding tears.

[illegible] the murderer, disappeared [illegible] four months ago, and, as we are [illegible] knew nothing of his [illegible] about two years ago. They [illegible] a letter from him, written [illegible] in which he spoke of [illegible] circumstances and asked assistance to come home. His father started [illegible] and returned with him about six [illegible] were informed that he has never [illegible] to drinking or swearing and has been a quiet, peaceable disposition. It [illegible] that he has been subject to [illegible], and we learn from one [illegible] account it was found necessary [illegible] he was in Virginia, to place him in [illegible] for several months.

Mr. Wilmering, the deceased, was 54 [illegible] He leaves a wife, three sons (including William) and four daughters. He was a quiet, inoffensive man, and was generally respected.

THE DIAMOND SWINDLE.

The Various California Diamond Companies.

From the San Francisco Call, Nov. 29.

It is said that the Lent Company has hired legal talent to discover and bring to punishment the perpetrators of the great swindle. The other companies that were allured into incorporation by the reported discoveries of precious stones, have also cause for taking like steps. There are also a number of gentlemen who sent out expeditions to explore the diamond regions, but did not incorporate companies; they have wisely preferred to await developments. The Lent & Harpending Company is not the only one that has been victimized. Some of the companies still believes that there is a land of promise where diamonds and other stones exist, and will continue explorations, heedless of the hand-writing on the wall. There are people who think that those companies "went it blind," and considerable interest has been manifested by many to know who incorporated the companies. To satisfy those interested readers we publish the incorporations, which are as follows:

The Original Diamond Discovery and Mining Company, incorporated Aug. 8, 1872. Object, to carry on the business of mining for diamonds and other precious stones and minerals to deposits in the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, in the districts known as the Pinal Mountains and Little Colorado Districts; also, to mine for gold, silver, and other valuable minerals, and to explore the diamond and mineral regions. Capital stock, $10,000,000. The Trustees are Charles Hosmer, W. I. Kip, Jr., M. D. Townsend, Robert Sherwood, E. J. Elzy, Seth Cook, and Joseph Trench.

The New Golconda Diamond Mining Company, incorporated Aug. 15, 1872. Object, to prospect and mine for diamonds and other stones, and gold, silver, and other metals, ores, and minerals, in the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, or elsewhere; capital stock, $5,000,000. Trustees; George W. Sandy, R. H. Flagg, Seth Cook, James Wilson, J. C. Bower, C. A. Mathieu, and General George P. Iurie.

The Cañon Diamond and Mineral Exploring Company, incorporated Aug. 17, 1872. Object, to search for, locate, and work deposits of precious stones, mineral veins, and deposits and other properties, in Arizona, New Mexico, and other States and Territories; capital stock, $1,000,000. Trustees; John F. Boyd, J. W. Bost, Charles D. Cleaveland, E. M. Fry, and F. B. Latham.

Besides the above-named companies, many have been incorporated in other parts of the country.

PERSONAL.

During the latter part of his life, Dickens made from $40,000 to $45,000 a year.

—One of Mr. Gladstone's critics writes that he can say less in a larger space than any man alive.

General Gideon J. Pillow was married at New Orleans, on Wednesday of last week, to Mrs. P. D. Trigg, of that city.

—Mrs. Nancy Willis Pixley, grandmother of General Henry A. and Captain Willis S. Barnum, died in Syracuse, N. Y., on Saturday last, aged 100 years, 2 months, and 14 days.

—General Joseph Hooker is regaining his health, and is reported to have ridden on horseback a few days since for the first time in four years.

—The Dowager Lady Queensberry has sent the son of Kelly, who killed Detective Talbot in the streets of Dublin, to a superior school, and is also educating a son of Larkin, executed for the murder of a Manchester policeman three years ago.

—A woman named Mary Tabor has acted as mate of a Missouri River steamboat for two years, earning $45 per month.

—The Washington *Republican* says: "The Hon. Caleb Cushing is a resident voter of Arlington, Va., and cast his vote for Grant and Wilson, and for John Syphax, the colored newly-elected County Clerk of Alexandria County."

—Kalula, Stanley's negro boy, has great musical talent, and sings with great gusto the following refrain from the ancient scriptures of the Us[illegible]:

Shuff doanbodamee,
Shuff doanbodamee,
Ibei ongiocumamejee.

—Miss Annie News, M. D., of New York city, who graduated at the Michigan University last year, is also stopping in Newport. She has "put out her shingle" and is ready for work. She graduated in a class of eighty-seven—eighty-one of the male and six of the female sex.

—The report that Mr. Edmund De La Poer, M. P., had "retired from the world" and was about to enter a religious order in Rome, is confirmed. Mr. De La Poer's retirement will cause a vacancy in Waterford County, Ireland.

—Some one who has been writing about Boyalty lately, says that Queen Victoria's horses are worth £10,000; Kaiser William's, £13,000; the Austrian Emperor's nearly £30,000; King Leopold's, £18,000, and the Sultan's, £100,000.

—The beauty of having a female protector was finely illustrated on Wednesday of last week in Anderson, Tenn. Two men, named respectively Shaffer and Eslett, quarrelled, and Shaffer was evidently on the point of being well thrashed, when his wife stepped up with a small bowie-knife and killed Eslett.

—Miss Hattie C. Root, daughter of Roland Root, of Coldwater, Mich., who was appointed a clerk in the United States Treasury Department a few months since, has been promoted to a first-class clerkship, having passed the competitive examination, and passing number one out of a class of forty persons examined at the same time.

—There is at Mr. Seward's house, at Auburn, a gorgeous silk banner, from China (such as men of rank have borne before them in their procession), with the portrait of Mr. Seward in the centre, his sons at the top, and a grotesque crowd of hypothetical ancestors of the late Secretary around the border.

—Major General Geo. H. Thomas died two years ago last March. Steps were at once taken to erect a monument to his memory, and now the Treasurer of the fund informs the public that the subscriptions for these two years and more have amounted to $4,570.

—Vice President Colfax, who was already pecuniarily identified with several Chicago manufactories, became on Monday last a $5,000 stockholder in the Birdsell Manufacturing Company, at South Bend, Ind., and signifies his intention, on his return to private life, next spring, to devote his energies and business qualifications entirely to his home interests. This is in the face of an offer which he has lately rejected of a salary of $12,000 to take charge of a commercial interest in one of the larger cities.

—The Princess Bestrice, of England, does not always fall in with family decisions and plans, and her proposed marriage to the Marquis of Stafford is a very improbable affair. She was very much opposed to her sister marrying the Marquis of Lorne, saying she supposed when her turn came she would be married to a prince of Germany, that honorhaustible field [illegible] to contemplate, as she "hates she has refused even a Marquis may seem preferable by comparison.

—By order of the Secretary of the Navy, the name of Captain Thomas H. Stevens, formerly of Detroit, who was suspended from rank for three years in consequence of the loss of the Guerriere in the Mediterranean over a year ago, is revoked, and he is restored to his position at the head of the list of Captains. The principal reason for the revocation of the sentence is the valuable service of Captain Stevens during the rebellion. His suspension has cost him three chances for promotion to the rank of Commodore.

—Mr. Ruskin now writes: "I was obliged to write too young, when I knew only half-truths, and was eager to set them forth by what I thought fine words. People used to call me a good writer then; now they say I can't write at all; because, for instance, if I think anybody's house is on fire, I only say, 'Sir, your house is on fire;' whereas formerly I used to say, 'Sir, the whole where you probably passed the delightful days of youth is in a state of inflammation,' and everybody used to like the effect of the two p's in 'probably passed,' and of the two d's in 'delightful days.'"

—It is probably an error, the report that Mr. Greeley's old home at Chappaqua is to be auctioned off at least for the present. Although not a rich man, the great editor was very well provided for. His stock in the *Tribune*, ten shares, valued at $13,000 a share, is his legacy to his children. Besides this, he had a farm in Virginia, which is said to be worth considerable, though he got it very cheaply. The $100,000 insurance policy spoken of was taken out by the *Tribune* Association, and only a share, of course, belongs to Mr. Greeley's estate. His two daughters, Ida and Gabrielle, have warm friends to go to. Mrs. John T. Cleveland, Mr. Greeley's only sister, has long been a mother to them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Virginia, which didn't have a cotton factory before the war, has erected twelve of them since.

—A member of the Virginia Legislature was recently fined $50 for "habitually carrying concealed deadly weapons."

The Sultan of Benoue recently caught sixteen of his subjects who had been engaged in piracy on the coast of Borneo, and after beheading them, stuck their heads upon poles by the shore as a warning to others.

—Hartford, Conn., is importing a large number of Swedish servant girls.

—Chinese smugglers buy pretty Corean girls for a measure of millet each.

—There is in the County House of Laporte County, Ind., a girl only 15 years old who is a mother. She is deranged, and she and her child are both blind.

—A young gentleman in Oberlin went to see his sweetheart the other night, and on his way home tried to catch one of those black and white kittens. A little grave in the garden contains his clothes.

—A method adopted in Portugal for preserving fish consists in removing the viscera and sprinkling sugar over the interior, keeping the fish in a horizontal position, so that the sugar may penetrate as much as possible. One tablespoonful of sugar is sufficient for a five-pound fish.

—The *New Russian Telegraph* states that the construction of a navigable canal to connect the Port of Sebastopol to Balaklava has been resolved upon by the Government at an estimated cost of 14,000,000 roubles. Sebastopol is to be a merely commercial harbor, and Balaklava a war harbor. Their connection is therefore indispensable.

—A woman has sued Leavenworth, Kan., for $10,000, because a crazy man, some months ago, killed her husband while confined in the city calaboose. Two thousand dollars has been offered her as a compromise, but the proposition was not accepted.

—At an English funeral, the other day, one of the six bearers slipped and fell; the others dropped the coffin, and fell upon the prostrate man in such manner as to inflict injuries of which he died within a week.

—Woman's rights are practically exemplified in Spain. A correspondent thus describes the loading of the iron ore in Bilboa: "It is a curious sight to see the women loading the ships with their bulky cargoes, carrying it in baskets on their heads, singing gayly the while, and tripping up and down the steep planks with their short petticoats, brown, bare legs, and straight, supple backs."

—A mining engineer, who has spent some time in exploring upon the north shore of Lake Superior, reports that the gold discoveries on Lake Shaughnessy, of which so much was said a year since, turn out to be of little practical importance. There is gold there in quartz rock in well-defined veins, but it cannot be made to yield more than forty dollars a ton, and this is not enough to pay the cost of getting it out.

—The oysters in several of the tributaries of Chesapeake Bay, have become green, and in consequence unmarketable. Green is not a fashionable color among oyster eaters in the United States, though in Paris a green oyster will sell for twice as much as a white one. The French oystermen have "greening ponds," in which the oysters are placed for the purpose of being brought to the favorite color.

—The oysters in several of the tributaries of Chesapeake Bay, have become green, and in consequence unmarketable. Green is not a fashionable color among oyster eaters in the United States, though in Paris a green oyster will sell for twice as much as a white one. The French oystermen have "greening ponds," in which the oysters are placed for the purpose of being brought to the favorite color.

—A woman of the Tyrol was enacted at Verona the other day, by two officers of Austrian cavalry. One of them, Signor S. M., had surprised his wife in criminal conversation with one of his friends. The husband and the lover agreed to draw lots as to which of the two should kill himself. Fate decided against the lover, and an hour later this gentleman shot himself through the head in his own apartment, and expired instantly.

—Here is an indication of the charming way in which woman is to adorn our politics: "At Pittsfield's Maplewood Institute, yesterday morning, the young ladies of Republican proclivities all came into chapel for prayers in bright colored dresses, and with red, white, and blue ribbons about their pretty necks and twined in their hair, while their Democratic sisters appeared in black costumes and [illegible] Times says the coming woman won't vote?"

—The women of Italy are beginning a novel crusade against foreign fashions in dress. It is to be hoped that it will be an effectual one, for the models with which they propose to replace those of the French are to be taken partly from the most graceful and artistic of the antique garments pictured by famous Italian painters. Native artists in gowns will aid in this queer reformation, and a monthly journal will advocate it strenuously.

—A masculine lady of Halifax, who lost heavily by the failure of the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, encountered the bank official last week, and persuaded them to let her inspect the books. She did so, and concealing one of them took it home. Next day a crowd of bank clerks and police officers surrounded the door to recover the missing volume. She would not give it up, however, but slammed the door in their faces, and in the end she was roughly handled, the house searched, and the book found in the muddy back-yard.

—They have strange chambermaids at Shepherd's Hotel in Cairo (says a lady traveller). The one who waited on our room, and attended to all the various duties of the calling, even to the making of beds, was a Frenchman, dressed as if for a dinner party, white vest and dress coat, and having the air of a refined gentleman. It was really embarrassing to accept such services from such a gentleman, but as the ladies, on arriving at the hotel, rang for the chambermaid. This gentleman presented himself. Supposing him to be the proprietor or his chief clerk, she expressed her wish to see the chambermaid. He very politely replied, in the best English he could command, "Madame, I am she."

—A few days ago the inhabitants of a country town in Yorkshire were treated to the conjecture at the following sign painted in large capitals on the front of a house recently fitted up and repaired: "Mrs. Brown, Dealer in all sorts of Ladies." All was consternation. Inquiry was instantly set on foot as to who this Mrs. Brown might be, but no one could tell. She was a stranger in the town. The second week after the mystery was unravelled. The house painter retumed to finish his work, and concluded by adding—"and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel."

—Judgment has been given in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, in a curious divorce case. The pursuer was a shipmaster, who, after his marriage in 1856, went to Australia. During his absence his wife, who had received money from him, married another man, who four months after her marriage left her and went to Australia. The first husband returned this year, and raised the action for a divorce, which was resisted on the ground that the decree was not sought till more than ten years after he, the first husband, knew of the second marriage. The Lord Ordinary was satisfied that the pursuer was following his regular calling, and could not, without serious injury, have returned to this country. He, therefore, made the decree.

What Came of Firing Turkey Shot at a Rabbit in Arkansas.

From the Vicksburg Herald.

Mr. James Reedus, while out hunting on a piece of land known as the Black Hammock, in Chicot County, Arkansas, fired a charge of turkey shot at a rabbit a very short distance off, and, firing up hill, the whole load entered the ground, from which their immediately rose a bright blue flame, with hazy clouds of smoke. Mr. Reedus was, as a matter of course, very much alarmed, but, being a man of nerve, advanced close enough to the place, which was emitting a sulphurous smell, to observe that the ground around had assumed the color of brimstone, and was fast crumbling away, dropping into the miniature crater in the appearance of crisped hair and burned horn, which, in turn, dissolved into smoke and stench. The whole neighborhood was much excited, and hundreds had visited the scene, now sunk into the bowels of the earth, but still emitting occasional whiffs of smoke, strongly impregnated with the smell of brimstone. When our informant left, the excitement was, if anything, on the increase, while many families were removing from that portion of the State.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO,

ARRIVED:..... Dec. 6.

[illegible] Annie Young, Erie, 150 tons railroad iron and sundries.

[illegible] American Union, Cleveland, 768 tons coal.

[illegible] D. R. Martin, Buffalo, 100 tons railroad iron.

[illegible] D. R. Martin, Elk Rapids, 112 tons railroad iron and sundries.

[illegible] City of Traverse, Traverse City, 540 m lumber, 40 crews and 50 dried hides.

[illegible] B. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, 270 tons railroad iron, 1,500 bris salt and sundries.

[illegible] Monterey, Pentwater, 1,500 bris salt.

[illegible] Montgomery, Bay City, 3,073 bris salt.

[illegible] A. L. Potter, Milwaukee, 480 tons iron ore.

CLEARED:..... Dec. 6.

[illegible] Fleetwing, Manitowoc, 10,000 bu corn, 50 bris salt.

MILL, LUMBER AND IRON NOTES.

There will be about 150,000,000 feet of lumber manufactured at Grand Haven, Ferrysburg, and Spring Lake this season.

—The season for lumbering operations in the woods has commenced in good earnest throughout the various sections of Michigan, Wisconsin, and other States. In Michigan the prospect is that a large crop will be out for the next season's manufacture, though it is not probable that the quantity will exceed that cut last winter, as there are many logs to lay over for want of capacity in the mills to manufacture beyond a certain limit. We give below an estimate of the quantity of logs proposed to be put in this season by the parties named:

	Feet.
[illegible]stover & Culver, of Bay City	3,000,000
[illegible]ver & Rose, of Bay City	5,000,000
[illegible] H. Webster, of Bay City	2,000,000
[illegible]. Culver & Co., of Bay City	2,000,000
[illegible]aries Westner & Co., of Bay City	6,000,000
[illegible]apman & Carney, of Bay City	4,000,000
[illegible]e & Monkhrop, of Bay City	15,000,000
[illegible]orge W. Hotchkiss & Co., of Bay City	4,000,000
[illegible]apman, Laforge & Co., of Bay City	1,000,000
[illegible]rystone Co., of Bay City	15,000,000
[illegible]. C. Hinsdell, of Bay City	10,000,000
[illegible]W. Sage & Co., of Bay City	25,000,000
[illegible]dly, Wood & Co., of Chicago	20,000,000
[illegible]. L. Noble, of Evart	10,000,000
[illegible]. Hackley, of Big Rapids	15,000,000
[illegible]r. Brando, of Evart	10,000,000
[illegible]anson & Pingree, of Evart	10,000,000
[illegible]arney & Sun, of Big Rapids	30,000,000
[illegible]. Hall & Co., of Evart	5,000,000
[illegible]cFarlin & Co., of Evart	6,000,000
[illegible]attle & Pease, of East Saginaw	4,000,000
[illegible]. A. Blodgett, of Henry	15,000,000
[illegible]. L. Berrish, of Henry	6,000,000
[illegible]. S. Gedrick, of Henry	8,000,000

Lumberman's *Gazette*.

MISCELLANEOUS MARINE ITEMS.

—Wind from the northwest.

—The propellers Blanchard and Argyle are laid up here.

—Three Northern Transportation Company propellers are in the ice, off Toledo.

—The Hamilton is ashore twenty miles south of Oswego.

—The schooner E. M. Kanter is ashore at Graham Shoals, in the Straits.

—The schooner Howlet did not go ashore near Holland, as reported.

—The propeller Ironsides has finished her repairs at Milwaukee.

—An unknown fore-and-aft vessel sunk near Nicholson Island, Nov. 27.

—Three only of the thirty vessels which left Allington for the West have reached Dalhousie, the rest have returned to Liverpool.

—The wheat in Grand Haven has frozen up, with the Pollison, Trinidad, Little Parsons, Havana Consor, Reindeer, Cortez, Maumee Valley, Boyce, Florida, and Republic in the canal.

—The Nims, Nevada, and Goff, which left Buffalo for the West, have returned to that port.

SHIPWRECKS—DISASTERS ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—MARQUETTE, Mich., Dec. 4.—The iron steamship China, which left here for Buffalo on the 30th, has just returned from the Sault St. Marie, bringing over 400 sailors and steamboatmen, and reports the most terrible and heartrending list of marine disasters ever known on the lake. Among the worst disasters is the loss of two new barges belonging to Eben Ward, of Detroit, which left Marquette in tow of the steamer Dix, formerly a United States revenue cutter. When near Whitefish Point the sea became so heavy that the Dix was obliged to let go her barges, both of which foundered with every soul on board. The Dix narrowly escaped, and was completely enveloped in ice when she reached the harbor at Sault Ste. Marie. The schooners Griswold and Brown are reported lost with all hands on board. The bark Indian Rule floated helpless for twenty-four hours, with canvas gone and deck and sides covered solid with ice. Her crew are badly frozen. She was in sight of the Sault for several hours, with her flag at half-mast, and finally drifted ashore. Her captain is among the number badly frozen. The vessel was towed into the harbor and is safe. A schooner is ashore near Point au Pins, supposed to be the Middlesex. Nothing [illegible] known as to her crew or condition. The spars of an unknown vessel were seen off Gross Cap. The iron steamer Japan narrowly escaped the wreck. She labored heavily in the sea for several hours, rolling terribly and smashing furniture and freight. The steamer Arizona had a hard time, and lost her load of flour. The steamer St. Louis labored heavily and lost some freight. The other vessels are known to have been outside which have not been heard from, and it is feared that further disasters will come to light. The snow and ice in the canal is nine feet thick. All the vessels and steamers in the lake met experienced heavy weather and suffered badly from ice and cold. The following steamers are known to be frozen in at the Sault and Lake: St. Louis, Japan, St. Paul, Atlantic, Arizona, Peerless, Cuyahoga, Dix, Norman, Brady, Wood & Co., of Chicago 20,000,000

[illegible] Nichols, of Evart 10,000,000

[illegible] Hackley, of Big Rapids 15,000,000

[illegible] Brando, of Evart 10,000,000

[illegible]anson & Pingree, of Evart 10,000,000

[illegible]arney & Sun, of Big Rapids 30,000,000

[illegible]. Hall & Co., of Evart 5,000,000

[illegible]cFarlin & Co., of Evart 6,000,000

[illegible]attle & Pease, of East Saginaw 4,000,000

[illegible]. A. Blodgett, of Henry 15,000,000

[illegible]. L. Berrish, of Henry 6,000,000

[illegible]. S. Gedrick, of Henry 8,000,000

Lumberman's *Gazette*.

MISCELLANEOUS MARINE ITEMS.

—Wind from the northwest.

—The propellers Blanchard and Argyle are laid up here.

—Three Northern Transportation Company propellers are in the ice, off Toledo.

—The Hamilton is ashore twenty miles south of Oswego.

—The schooner E. M. Kanter is ashore at Graham Shoals, in the Straits.

—The schooner Howlet did not go ashore near Holland, as reported.

—The propeller Ironsides has finished her repairs at Milwaukee.

—An unknown fore-and-aft vessel sunk near Nicholson Island, Nov. 27.

—Three only of the thirty vessels which left Allington for the West have reached Dalhousie, the rest have returned to Liverpool.

—The Wilkinson Canal has frozen up, with the Pollison, Trinidad, Little Parsons, Havana Consor, Reindeer, Cortez, Maumee Valley, Boyce, Florida, and Republic in the canal.

—The Nims, Nevada, and Goff, which left Buffalo for the West, have returned to that port.

SHIPWRECKS—DISASTERS ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—MARQUETTE, Mich., Dec. 4.—The iron steamship China, which left here for Buffalo on the 30th, has just returned from the Sault St. Marie, bringing over 400 sailors and steamboatmen, and reports the most terrible and heartrending list of marine disasters ever known on the lake. Among the worst disasters is the loss of two new barges belonging to Eben Ward, of Detroit, which left Marquette in tow of the steamer Dix, formerly a United States revenue cutter. When near Whitefish Point the sea became so heavy that the Dix was obliged to let go her barges, both of which foundered with every soul on board. The Dix narrowly escaped, and was completely enveloped in ice when she reached the harbor at Sault Ste. Marie. The schooners Griswold and Brown are reported lost with all hands on board. The bark Indian Rule floated helpless for twenty-four hours, with canvas gone and deck and sides covered solid with ice. Her crew are badly frozen. She was in sight of the Sault for several hours, with her flag at half-mast, and finally drifted ashore. Her captain is among the number badly frozen. The vessel was towed into the harbor and is safe. A schooner is ashore near Point au Pins, and is safe. A schooner is ashore near the Middlesex. Nothing [illegible] known as to her crew or condition. The spars of an unknown vessel were seen off Gross Cap. The iron steamer Japan narrowly escaped the wreck. She labored heavily in the sea for several hours, rolling terribly and smashing furniture and freight. The steamer Arizona had a hard time, and lost her load of flour. The steamer St. Louis labored heavily and lost some freight. The other vessels are known to have been outside which have not been heard from, and it is feared that further disasters will come to light. The snow and ice in the canal is nine feet thick. All the vessels and steamers in the lake met experienced heavy weather and suffered badly from ice and cold. The following steamers are known to be frozen in at the Sault and Lake: St. Louis, Japan, St. Paul, Atlantic, Arizona, Peerless, Cuyahoga, Dix, Norman, Brady, Wood & Co., of Chicago 20,000,000

[illegible] Nichols, of Evart 10,000,000

[illegible] Hackley, of Big Rapids 15,000,000

[illegible] Brando, of Evart 10,000,000

[illegible]anson & Pingree, of Evart 10,000,000

[illegible]arney & Sun, of Big Rapids 30,000,000

[illegible]. Hall & Co., of Evart 5,000,000

[illegible]cFarlin & Co., of Evart 6,000,000

[illegible]attle & Pease, of East Saginaw 4,000,000

[illegible]. A. Blodgett, of Henry 15,000,000

[illegible]. L. Berrish, of Henry 6,000,000

[illegible]. S. Gedrick, of Henry 8,000,000

Lumberman's *Gazette*.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.

Extraordinary Drawing, Dec. 20, 1872. The prizes in this drawing amount to $300,000.

First Capital Prize, $200,000.

Prices of tickets: U. S. currency:

Tickets. Halves. Quarters. Fifths. Tenths. Twentieths.
$60 $30 $15 $12 $6 $3

Tickets for sale, prizes cashed, and information given by
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
16 Wall st., New York.

EDUCATIONAL.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY,

AUBURNDALE, MASS.

ADVANTAGES: Unsurpassed for Music, Painting, French and German. AIMS: Thorough culture; common sense powers of life; true refinement. Christian womanhood. Winter term begins Dec. 19, 1872. Address

CHARLES W. CUSHING.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOTS $425, RESIDENCE lots $350; first payment $100 and $50, balance on long time in Lower's Milwaukee-av. Addition, corner Diversey-st. and Milwaukee-av., to State-st., carrying passengers to and from the business part of the city in time to make a full day's work. Call at 159 LaSalle-st. or see this property. WEBNER BROTHERS, 122 and 124 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down; 1 per cent. No Agency business. ALBERT CRANE, 173 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WEST-ern-av., Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build no money required for one year. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, or at 138 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—ON MONTHLY payments, one, two, three, or four lots on the premises of GEO. CADWELL, corner of Western-av. and Polk-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON WARREN-AV., NEAR Western-av.; title perfect; deed ready. Title absolutely perfect. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$3,000—STORE, 6 ROOMS ABOVE; lot, 20x70, to Way, on Bremer-st., near Chicago-av. T. B. BOYD, 138 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—12x48 FEET, 18-ROOM DWELLING; modern improvements, on Clark and Harrison-sts. Must be offered. T. B. BOYD, 138 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON MADISON-ST., NEAR Ogden-av.; very cheap. CLAFLIN BROS., 21 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED COTTAGE, 8 ROOMS, bath room, pantry, and closets, on leased ground, on Indiana-st., near Twenty-second-st. Apply to J. T. ALLEN, No. 135 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTY-FIVE FEET ON DEARBORN-ERES, between Washington-st. and Illinois Centralst.; $1,000 per foot. HEDRICK & CO., 138 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$400 AND $450—ONLY $50 DOWN. We have the best bargains in lots for persons of moderate means. Don't go out of the city to buy a lot. We can sell you one convenient to Grand Pacific business for $400. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., corner Madison, Room 8.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WILLOWS GROVE LOTS, ONLY one hour's ride by railroad, at $100 each; easy terms of payment. Full warranty deed. The very best holiday investment. W. S. MITCHELL & CO., 157 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—6 ACRES, SOUTH SIDE, NEAR CITY, at extremely low figures. Apply to owner, 1,000 Fifth-ave. S. DELAMATER, cor Clark and Madison.

FOR SALE—I WILL OFFER FOR SALE IN SOUTH Evanston several beautiful lots, prices from $15 to $25 per foot, convenient to the depot. Also a few lots in West Evanston, 100x175, price $250 per lot, $50 cash, balance in monthly payments of $10 each, interest at 8 per cent; remember these are not small lots. I have a few beautiful lots in Evanston proper, and houses and lots; also some great bargains. Call and see me at Evanston, just opposite the depot. J. R. FOWLER.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Hyde Park. Only $10 cash and $5 monthly until paid. Six lots left at these prices. Only $50 cash, or $250, on same terms. IRA BROWN, 146 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, SIX LOTS IN Maplewood, cheap for cash this week. Small cash payments. MORTON CULVER, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WILMINGTON COAL LAND—EIGHTY acres, in Section 13, Group 32, Township 34, Range 6 east, and lying in the heart of the Braidwood Coal Fields, and adjoining mines now in successful operation. Address OWNER, P. O. Box 1985, New York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY—A HOUSE AND LOT ON West Side, convenient to Madison-st. cars, worth from $5,000 to $6,000. Must be a bargain for cash. Address C 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMPROVED REAL ESTATE PAYING interest on $30,000 to $50,000; will make liberal cash payments. E. L. CANFIELD, 169 East Madison-st.

WANTED—BY M. H. MORRIS, ROOM 4, 127 LA Salle-st., in exchange for improved city property, paying 15 per cent. on the price. Also, city or suburban property in exchange for fruit or grain farms.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TUESDAY, ON WABASH-AV. OR LAKE-st., between Van Buren and Wells-sts., a gimlet bosom pin. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at 1030½ North Wells-st. J. SLADE.

LOST—A SMALL SEAL-SKIN POCKET BOOK, containing a small sum of money and key; valued as a memento; a suitable reward will be given on leaving it to L. G. McINTOSH, suit department Field, Letter & Co.

LOST—THURSDAY MORNING—ON MADISON-ST., between Desplaines-st. and the bridge, a pocket book, containing $110. Liberal reward if left or sending it to the Bethel Home, corner Desplaines and

FOREIGN.

The Situation in France---Gambetta Favors Thiers' Conservatism.

German Re-Occupation the Restoration of Napoleon.

Explosion of Gas Works at Newport, England---Several Lives Lost.

Further Inundations in Italy.

FRANCE.

NEW YORK, [illegible]---A Paris letter, containing [illegible] with Gambetta [illegible] opening and sitting of the National Assembly, reports him as being a supporter of the conservatism of President Thiers. Under the present condition of things, it seems that both the Radicals and Thiers prefer peace to any monarchical experiment, or to the anarchy threatening any attempted change. Gambetta and his followers are confident that a new election will give them absolute control of the destinies of the nation, but meanwhile, as Thiers is getting the credit of paying the German indemnity and fostering the National resources, they contend that this should continue. They recognize the ability of the Executive, and are willing to give France the benefit, though they do not assent to all his views.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 5.—The Assembly this afternoon elected the members of the Committee of Thirty proposed by Minister Dufaure. The Committee as formed by the Assembly consists of nineteen Deputies from the Right, representing 361 votes, and eleven Deputies from the Left, representing 333 votes. What course the Government will take under the circumstances is at this time unknown.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—In conversation with an American correspondent in Paris, ex-Dictator Gambetta expressed very fully his political doctrines. He said he is not opposed to Thiers speaking in the Assembly. The Assembly itself is not popular in France. It has no right to frame a Constitution, and if it should make one the next Assembly would abrogate it. Gambetta favors secular education where broad morality, but not religion, should be taught. He thinks Bismarck has chosen his time for his onslaught on Jesuits with wonderfully skilful statesmanship, for Italy and Austria are with him, while France is helpless. Gambetta is for free trade, and considers Thiers' recent protective enactments a blunder that must soon be corrected. His opinion is that no monarch can rule France hereafter, and that it is best now to administer the Republic without a constitution, and without a Chamber of Peers, or second chamber of any sort. The Republicans of France are confident of victory whenever an appeal is made to the polls. Suffrage is sure to remain universal.

Special Despatch to the New York World.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The vote in the Versailles Assembly to-day on the formation of Dufaure's Committee excited the liveliest apprehension in Paris, where fighting is expected. Great excitement prevails at Chiselhurst. Marshal MacMahon controls the army, but will act only in obedience to the Assembly, and not to President Thiers. German reoccupation is certain if fighting occurs. Correspondence has recently passed between Bismarck and Napoleon. German reoccupation will result in the re-establishment of the Empire.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The gasworks at Newport, in Monmouthshire, exploded last night, killing and wounding several persons.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The strike of the stokers of the gas companies continues, but the worst is over. The inhabitants have supplied themselves with oil lamps and candles, and are now able to meet the inconvenience caused by the limited supply of gas. Several theatres were lighted with oil last night and the performances conducted as usual. The Strand last night was lighted with burning lime.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The announcement of the arrival of the Mediterranean steamer Dalmatian at Liverpool, yesterday, unfortunately proves untrue. Nothing has been heard of the steamer since the original report of her loss.

ITALY.

TURIN, Dec. 5.—The waters of the River Po have again overflowed the embankments and inundated the adjacent country. At last advices the flood was spreading.

ROME, Dec. 5.—Sir Battie Frere arrived here on his way to Aden to join the British expedition for the suppression of the slave trade on the African coast. He was received to-day by the King, who gave him a gold medal bearing the Royal effigy, and asked him to present it to Livingstone as a pledge of his esteem.

In the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, the Government was asked to explain why four schools for English and American children, in Rome, have been recently closed by the authorities. Senor Lanza replied that the schools were opened without authorization. The municipality and sanitary regulations had not been complied with in them.

A violent storm swept over Naples, last night, doing much damage to the shipping in the harbor.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—Nearly all of the newly-elected peers took their seats in the Upper House of the Diet to-day.

CINCINNATI.

Trade and Commerce of the City.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 5.—The report of Colonel Sidney D. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, to-day issued, in its various tabulated statements of the commerce of Cincinnati, leaves entirely out of account all goods and merchandise passing through the city without stopping, whether by river or rail. His figures show only the *bona fide* business actually transacted in the city, so far as such business can be shown by figures to be reliable for comparison with similar reports of other cities. This circumstance must be constantly kept in mind. Great care and labor have been used to make the statistics accurate. In some branches they indicate a decline, in others a stationary state, in others still a decided and rapid progress. The report is limited to the commercial state of the city, and does not exhibit the condition of manufactures, except as to the extent of imports of materials for their use, and export of articles manufactured. The product of the manufacturing industry for the year 1871, however, is stated at $126,000,000. Under the Congressional act of July, 1870, the invoice values of direct foreign importations have been $1,600,000, which is an increase of $300,000 over last year. The capital in banks has not been increased. Five National Banks have $4,000,000; twelve private banks have $2,250,000, making a total bank capital represented in the Clearing House Association, $6,250,000 in round numbers.

The tonnage of steamboats landing at the wharfs exhibit a stationary state of that trade, while the tonnage of boats built in the city during the year is rather below the average for the last twenty-five years. The shipments of beer has been 150,000 barrels, which is double the amounts of the year 1869, and sixfold that of ten years ago.

The report of the export trade in candles shows a material decline below its average during the past ten years, while the exports of soap is 152,000 boxes, or double that of ten years ago.

The receipts of cattle have been 176,000 head. The receipts of sheep, 190,000 head, nearly a seven-fold increase in both in ten years, and double the average of this business in the last decade.

The cotton trade shows 122,000 bales received and nearly as many shipped, against a receipt of 230,000 bales last year. Cotton shipped through Cincinnati, and not counted in these reports, has been much larger than ever before.

The flour trade is about 5 per cent below the average of the last decade, both in receipts and shipments. Nearly 600,000 barrels were imported, and 410,000 were exported.

The trade in furniture, exclusively exports, was 68,000 packages and 24,000 dozen chairs, which is barely up to the average of the last six years.

The exhibit of grain statistics shows that Cincinnati is chiefly a consumer and not a place of exchange. The receipts of barley were 1,200,000 bushels; of corn, 1,800,000 bushels have been imported, about the average for the last fifteen years, while the exports were 60 per cent below the average of the last ten years.

Groceries show a heavy decline, as compared with the previous year, as to the receipts and shipments in the articles of coffee, molasses, sugar, and rice, yet the report speaks of the grocery business as satisfactory and encouraging.

A great increase in the trade in imports and exports of hides is exhibited.

The hops and boast of the city is the great and rapid progress in the iron business, not only in raw material, but in reducing ores, and consuming bar and sheet iron and steel for manufacturing purposes.

The lead business has increased to the largest ever transacted in one year in this article in the city, with a single exception.

The report throughout, in viewing the stationary condition of several articles of commerce, accounts for the circumstance by the loss of Southern trade during the war, and the inability to reclaim it since for lack of Southern railroad communication. Associated Press report will give iron trade more fully.

[*To The Associated Press.*]

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 5.—The report of the trade and commerce of Cincinnati for the past commercial year, by Sidney D. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Merchants' Exchange, was placed in the hands of the newspapers this evening. The report shows the aggregate value of imports for the year as $317,000,000, an increase over the preceding year of $34,000,000, and a total value of exports, $200,000,000, an increase of $21,000,000. The greatest increase has been iron. The increase in imports of pig iron over the preceding year being 98 per cent in tons. The increase in exports 85 per cent in tons; increase in imports of pig iron the last decade 375 per cent; in exports the same period, 794 per cent. Increase the last decade in imports of merchants' iron and steel, 1,083 per cent. Increase in exports, 542 per cent. Sales for the year here of pig iron made elsewhere, 130,000 tons, worth $6,500,000.

The report claims that Cincinnati, from the nature of her position, is now enabled to present the largest assortment of hot and cold blast and car wheel iron of any city in the country.

The value of the shipments of hog product, not including live hogs, $16,750,000; whiskey, $12,750,000; tobacco, $11,250,000; cotton, $15,333,000; general merchandise, $72,000,000; furniture, $6,250,000. Total production of distilled spirits, 6,335,000 gallons; of rectified spirits, 300,000 barrels. Wholesale liquor sales, $16,500,000. Amount of Government tax paid on the whole liquor business, $4,200,000. Total receipts of tobacco at warehouses, 24,000 hogsheads, 4,800 boxes. Total production of starch, 8,000,000 pounds. Sales of leather for the year, $5,500,000. Cincinnati manufacturers producing of this amount, $2,500,000.

With the exception of two years during the war, the receipts of general merchandise have been the largest in the history of the city.

Value of receipts of cattle for the year $9,333,000; increase $1,500,000; shipments of soap, 150,000 boxes; the largest in the history of the trade here.

The jobbers and manufacturers' sale of boots and shoes foots up $8,333,000.

Total production of beer, 261,000 barrels for consumption here, and 174,000 barrels for shipment. Total value of beer produced in Cincinnati, Covington, and Newport for the year, $4,750,000.

The report states that the trade of the city has been more satisfactory in all its departments than at any previous time since the war. In all directions there have been evidences of hopefulness.

INDIANAPOLIS.

The North American Bee-Keepers' Convention---Second Day's Proceedings.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 5.—The North American Bee-Keepers met to-day, and resolved that the transactions shall be published in the several bee journals and agricultural papers. It was suggested that to wait for a pamphlet copy was a little slow in this age of the daily press.

The subject of keeping bees on every farm and suburban home came up in its order.

Dr. Bahrer would take the position that bees should be kept on every farm, and, to some extent, in suburban homes. Bee pasturage must be provided when nature does not supply it in abundance. Buckwheat and white and Alsiki clover are the most desirable for this purpose. The Alsiki clover is only valuable on wet lands in this part of the country.

Mr. Pope, of Indiana, was satisfied that bee culture was not profitable in all parts of the country.

Mr. J. V. Smith, of Ohio, was an advocate of the Alsiki clover. He made several cuttings during the season, and each time the clover produced a new crop of flowers. He thus kept his bees constantly at work.

Mr. Dunlap would advocate the keeping of bees on every farm, and at every suburban home. That, to make it possible in all places, there must be provided honey-bearing plants. He would say to the commercial bee keepers, that they must expect a loss in price as sugars and syrups become cheaper.

Mrs. Tupper gave a large number of instances of successful bee-keeping by women, and would urge it as an important industry by the wives and daughters of the rural population. Several others took the same ground, and the society voted that the question had been ably argued by the affirmative.

"What Caused the Loss of Bees Last Winter?" was next taken in hand. The Society was opposed to accept the conclusion of the President that they died "by the visitation of God."

Mr. Zimmerman had a theory that the long winter, which kept them in-doors, was the cause.

Mr. Hoagland, of Pennsylvania, had his bees a part in the cellar, and part on their summer stands, and part in a repository, and all alike suffered. The loss was $1,100 worth of bees. He ventilated above, and very little below.

Mr. Moore fed a part of his swarms on sugar, and these lived, while the others, not so fed, died. If bees had an opportunity to fly out once a month there would be no loss. It is evident there must have been some poisonous property in the honey. The question was left in an unsatisfactory state. In feeding bees, he puts syrup of sugar in bottles, with a muslin cloth over the mouth of the bottle. The bottle is reversed, when the bees will use it for both food and comb. The large papaion stocks suffered more than the small ones, simply from the fact that they accumulate more moisture.

Several parties stated that bees gathered honey from certain plants and passed by others; that is, a swarm may gather from white clover, while another did so from buckwheat. The ventilation of bees was warmly discussed, and resulted in showing a great variety of experiments, with contradictory results, and nothing new was developed.

Mr. D. L. Adair read an essay on "The Ultimate Capacity of the Bee." The present hive contains about 2,000 cubic inches, and the number of bees is about 20,000. Bees live, on an average, 52 days. The queens lay a great number of eggs daily, in some instances, an average of 3,000 eggs during ten days. Mr. Adair had counted 78,000 bee larvæ at one time, in one hive, and, as the bees hatch in twenty days, this would be at more than 3,500 eggs daily during that time. With the use of the honey extraction we may treble the quantity of honey over the ordinary yield. In some instances bees build a foot of comb per day, even in the common hive, and at this rate they would construct enough comb in ninety days for 900 pounds. He took the ground that our hives are too small, as they have not room in the brood chamber to give full employment to the queens.

The Treasurer reported 73 cents of funds on hand, which is a better showing than the majority of similar organizations are able to present.

"Is the Italian Superior to the Common Black Bee?" Dr. Loens was most decidedly in favor of the Italian.

Dr. Bohrer had Italian and black bees, and while the Italians gave a large quantity of surplus honey, the black colonies gave no surplus.

Mrs. Tupper stated that her Italian Colonies had been free from the bee moth for the past three years, and she had no robbers, but whether this is an innate virtue or not, she would not say. She gave a poor character to the native black bee, and it is probable that they are yielding the ground to the Italian.

Dr. Bohrer had found some trouble with the autumn swarming of the Italian. In order to prevent this, he took the old queen from the hive. The effect of the Italian queen on colonies of black bees, by giving them a change of blood or new strain, was freely admitted, and that it is quite necessary to change our bees, let it be by only exchanging colonies with those at a distance. There was a decided difference of opinion as regards the docility and domestic virtues of the Italians, which are more tractible during swarming, and more disposed to rob than the black bees.

Mr. King, of Kentucky, had taken 288 pounds of comb honey from a colony of black bees, and that exclusive of the weight of frames or boxes. The Italian bee and its crosses were generally conceded to be the better of the two races of bees, and a vote to that effect was passed without a dissenting voice.

"The Best Method of Increasing Stocks." Mr. Hosmer said that he wintered his bees in a cellar, and on taking them out in the spring, he gave them muslin sacks filled with honey, placed inside of the hive. This is done after a part of the frames have been taken out. The remaining frames, with the bees, are placed on one side, and these feeding sacks are placed on the opposite side of the hive. He puts up small stacks of only a quart or a pint, and as a quart of bees number five thousand, the hive is not so very small or so much less than usual. He has no ventilation for his bees summer or winter, closing only to admit the bees to pass in or out. He puts old newspapers over the hives, and aims to keep his bees warm in the hive. He has eighteen feeding sacks are placed on the opposite side of the hive. He puts up small stacks of only a quart or a pint, and as a quart of bees number five thousand, the hive is not so very small or so much less than usual. He has no ventilation for his bees summer or winter, closing only to admit the bees to pass in or out. He puts old newspapers over the hives, and aims to keep his bees warm in the hive. He has eighteen frames, and they each contain a foot of comb. He increased five swarms from one by dividing them, and, by repeating the process, he makes nineteen new hives from one swarm. He had never produced a thousand pounds from a single hive in one season, though he had proposed to do so. He feeds his bees during the season when they can gather no honey, and this without regard to the amount of honey in the hive. This is done for the purpose of keeping the bees at work, and for this purpose he takes away all surplus honey, even if he must return it to them for the purpose of storing. Twenty-four swarms had given him 2,000 pounds; he had sold some fifty swarms, and now has one hundred and ten swarms. In the autumn he divides his bees, making ten swarms from one. To do this queens are bred and held in reserve for that purpose. Three hundred and fifty-four pounds is the largest yield from a swarm during the season. He has the best location for honey, perhaps, in the world. He sowed [illegible] of black mustard. The Alsiki clover does well in his locality, giving flowers nearly all the season.

Mrs. Tupper winters her bees the in cellar, and places them on their summer stands about the 1st of March. The middle of May she begins to divide for new colonies, making only one new colony from each old. She provides queens or queen cells in advance for each new swarm. In this manner the colonies are all strong and in working order. She took issue with Mr. Hosmer in relation to new swarms.

Mr. Moore made as many as two new swarms from one old one in favorable seasons, and when new swarms are desirable, but this is at the expense of honey. If honey is the object, this excessive swarming must be dispensed with.

POLITICAL.

LOUISIANA STATE ELECTION.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 5.—The following proclamation was promulgated this morning:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 4, 1872.

WHEREAS, P. I. WHITE, Gabriel Deferiel, Thomas Isabel, J. A. Taylor, and J. E. Austrian, returning officers appointed by the Governor to fill vacancies existing, in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana, have made declaration of the result of an election held Nov. 4, 1872, and have declared certain persons elected to the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, as will appear from the returns herewith attached and made a part of this proclamation; and,

WHEREAS, Such returns are compiled from the official returns of Commissioners of Election and Supervisors of Registration, on file in this office, are in fact and form accurate and correct, and made in accordance with law: Now, therefore, I, Henry Clay Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this, my proclamation, making known the result of said election aforesaid, and command all officers and persons within the State of Louisiana to take notice and respect the same.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH.

The extra session of the Legislature will meet on Tuesday.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 5.—To the Governor's proclamation, this morning, is appended full returns showing the vote for each Representative and Senator in every parish in the State, certified by the "Returning Board" and Secretary of State. It having been asserted that 15,000 to 30,000 voters were denied registration, the following is the vote of 1870: Republican, 65,532; Democratic, 41,010. Total, 106,542. Vote this year: Republican, 60,233; Democratic, 68,169. Total, 120,402. Increase since 1870, 13,860.

It is asserted in Kellogg's district that 1,000 voters were refused registration and the right to vote in Rapids Parish, and 500 in Caddo. These parishes show an increase since 1870: Caddo, 861; Rapids, 56.

ARKANSAS ELECTORS.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 5.—The Greeley Electors of this State assembled last night, and, claiming to be elected, cast the vote of the State for B. Gratz Brown for President, and General N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, for Vice President. They did this after being officially informed by the Governor that, on a canvass of the votes, the Grant Electors were elected. They charge the latter result was reached through fraud. They passed appropriate resolutions on the death of Mr. Greeley. Both sides in this State claim the election of their ticket, and will endeavor to install themselves in office.

MISSOURI ELECTORS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5.—A despatch from Jefferson City last night, stating that the Presidential Electors had adjourned without voting, was a mistake. A ballot was taken at a late hour, with the following result: For President—B. Gratz Brown, 8; Thomas A. Hendricks, 2; David Davis, 1. For Vice President—B. Gratz Brown, 6; George W. Julian, 5; John M. Palmer, 3; Wm. S. Groesbeck, 1. E. A. Lewis was elected messenger to carry the vote to Washington.

PENNSYLVANIA TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 5.—A call has been issued for a State Temperance Convention, to meet in this city, on the 19th inst., to consider the subject of total abstinence, and memorialize the State Constitutional Convention on the subject of prohibition. The expectation is for a large and important meeting.

KANSAS ELECTORS.

TOPEKA, Ks., Dec. 5.—The Kansas Presidential Electors met here yesterday, and cast their votes for Grant and Wilson. John Guthrie, of Topeka, was chosen Messenger to Washington.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICANS.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 5.—The Republican State Committee have fixed the time for holding the State Convention Jan. 14, 1873.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Dec. 5.—This evening, about 5 o'clock, a fire broke out just at the rear of the Congregational Church, destroying two large stables belonging to George W. Steele and Dr. Longstreet. Loss about $1,000; partially insured. The church was on fire, but was soon extinguished. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa., Dec. 5.—The house and saloon of Jas. Hill, at Independence, Iowa, was burned to-night. Total loss probably $2,000 or $3,000.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Dec. 5.—The flour and grist mill owned by Howe & Slye caught fire near the roof, early this morning, and burned to the ground. Loss about $12,000, upon which there was no insurance excepting $2,000 in favor of a mortgage.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—Garvin & Howe's team stable, Albany street, was burned this morning. Eighteen horses perished in the flames.

The remnants of two more human bodies have been found in the ruins of Walker's carriage factory, which was burned in the great fire. This makes six bodies recovered from the same place, and the laborers are digging for more.

DETROIT, Dec. 5.—Early this evening one of the shops of the Pullman Car Manufacturing Company in this city was injured to the extent of from $15,000 to $25,000 by fire. Loss chiefly covered by insurance.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 5.—The loss by the burning of the drug house of Allison & Schultz, last night, proves to have been much heavier than at first reported. It amounts to $80,000; insurance, $22,000, mainly in the Commercial, of London, and Ætna, of Hartford. Also considerable loss by water on leaf tobacco in the factory of Steifel & Benson, 121 Pine street, but the amount is not ascertained.

Murder.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARION, Ind., Dec. 5.—This city is excited over a tragedy which took place on a farm some seven miles west of here. At an early hour this morning, Elijah Creveston, the owner of the farm, went into his barn to feed his horses, and was assaulted by a man named Perry Meyers, who had secreted himself there for the purpose of robbery. During the scuffle, Meyers stabbed Creviston, inflicting wounds which proved fatal this evening. Meyers made good his escape.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5.—A report came to Covington to-night, and is believed there, that, on Tuesday night, at Williamstown, in Grant County, Kentucky, General Leslie Coombs was shot through the heart and killed by a desperado named George Merrell, but not before he got a pistol-ball in his own thigh. The report says that Merrell fired upon one Alexander Miller, at Williamstown, the night previous.

The jury in the case of the inquest on the body of Florence Ritter, who died last Thursday night, brought in a verdict that she came to her death in consequence of reckless and careless operations performed by his attending physician, John W. King. She was 16 years old, and was under King's treatment for disease of the womb.

SAN JOSE, Dec. 6.—A terrible tragedy was enacted here to-day. A man named Griffiths, a Welchman, an old resident of the Territory, went to the dwelling of his wife, who had separated from him because of his brutal treatment, and commenced assaulting her. A negro near by interfered, when Griffith drew a revolver, and missing the negro at the first fire, pursued his wife to the street and shot her twice, inflicting mortal wounds. He then shot himself through the head, and died in a few minutes. The cause so far as known was jealousy.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 5.—SENATE.—Petitions were presented praying for the repeal or modification of the law authorizing townships and counties to extend aid to railroads.

The bill to protect the Wabash & Erie Canal, its tolls, and revenues, was read a second time and made the special order for to-morrow. The minority of the Committee were permitted to make a report at the same time.

A large number of bills were reported back from committees and referred.

The Special Committee on that portion of the Governor's message relating to the dam over the Calumet River at Blue Island, reported a resolution providing for the appointment of a Commissioner to proceed to Chicago and endeavor to procure the withdrawal of the injunction prohibiting the removal of the dam. Adopted.

Twelve new bills were offered, making 129 in all.

The House bill providing that the unfinished business of one session may be completed at the next was unanimously passed.

The House bill making specific appropriations for the State Normal School, State Prison, South, and the House of Refuge was passed.

The bill to provide for an increase of the Governor's salary was discussed at length, and finally an amendment to strike out $7,000 and insert $8,000 was adopted, and the bill thus amended passed—yeas, 31; nays, 9.

A bill was offered amending the Railroad Aid law, so as to provide that scrip aid may be extended upon a vote of two-thirds of the property-holders to an amount not to exceed 1 per cent per annum.

A resolution of inquiry into the cause of the failure to distribute to the School Fund the sum of $56,000, and when the interest had been paid, and to whom, was adopted.

A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee of five to inquire what legislation is necessary to protect the citizens of cities and towns from oppressive taxation.

HOUSE.

A bill to provide for a uniform assessment of property and the return and collection of taxes thereon, was read twice and referred back to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The bill to designate a depositor for the safe-keeping of public funds was laid upon the table and ordered printed.

A number of bills were reported back from committees.

The House joint resolution instructing Congressmen to urge upon Congress an appropriation for the improvement of the Ohio River, passed.

The bill fixing the time of holding courts in the Twelfth Judicial District, passed.

A communication was received from the Attorney General expressing the opinion that the State was liable for the unsurrendered internal improvement bonds; that the payment of the Garrett judgment will not increase the State liability for other unsurrendered bonds, and that the State will become liable for the canal certificates if she permits the Wabash & Erie Canal to be sold under the Garrett judgement.

A bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee providing for compensation to the Governor at the rate of $5,000 from January, 1872, in lieu of house rent.

A bill was introduced to fix the salary of the Governor at $6,000 per year beginning with the term of the Governor elect.

A bill to cede to the United States jurisdiction on land not exceeding one acre in the city of Indianapolis for the erection of Government buildings was passed.

The bill to enable border counties to extend aid to railroads in other States passed.

The bill to make a defendant a competent witness in his own behalf when he chooses to testify, but his refusal to do so shall not be regarded as a circumstance against him, passed.

The bill to give the prosecution the closing of the case passed.

The House concurred in the Senate joint resolution relating to the Calumet dam.

Seventeen more bills were presented, making 183 in all.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 5.—The Capitol body balloted for a Senator without result, and adjourned until to-morrow, owing to the death of a member elect who had not taken his seat with that body, but with the Court House body.

The Court House body did nothing. One of its members, Bennett, died during the night. This is the second death since the meeting of the Legislature. Senator Spencer left this morning for Washington.

DETROIT.

Marine Disasters---County Insurance Companies---Resignation of Judges.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 5.—A Marquette special reports the total loss, on Lake Superior, with all on board, of the barges Jupiter and Saturn, owned by Captain E. B. Ward of this city; the loss of the schooner Middlesex whose crew escaped, and the probable loss, with their crews, of the schooners W. O. Brown and C. G. Griswold. Among the men known to be lost on the two barges are Captain Peter Brown, of this city, Harvey Swisher, of Defiance, and William Landedorff and wife, of Toledo.

The County Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of this State will ask the passage of a law next year which shall secure for them uniform charters, and at a Convention of their officers, which was held to-day at Lansing, took the necessary steps therefore.

As the result of the recent action of the people of this State in voting down an increase of judicial salaries, Judge Upson, of the Branch Circuit, has resigned, and it is rumored that Judges Bigby, of Jackson, and Mitchell, of Port Huron, will do likewise.

Railroad News.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Dec. 5.—It is announced that the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road will be finished to intersect with the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Road by the 15th instant, establishing a thorough railway communication between Chicago and St. Paul, over the Northwestern Road to Clinton, thence over the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque, the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota, and the Milwaukee and St. Paul Roads along the western shore of the Mississippi. The river road is doing a heavy freight business, receiving, on an average, fifty loaded cars per day from the Southern Minnesota Road alone.

Grading and bridging on the Iowa Pacific Road is completed a distance of 135 miles, to Belmont, Wright County. A few weeks' work in the spring will render this road ready for the iron, the laying of which will be speedily prosecuted.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—The stockholders of the Texas & California Railroad held a meeting to-day. A letter was read from General G. W. Dodge, Chief Engineer, showing rapid progress in the work of pushing the road to completion.

Philadelphians interested in the proposed new railroad in Mexico have subscribed large sums of money, some as high as $50,000. The road, it is said, will run from the City of Mexico to the Rio Grande, a distance of 3,500 miles, and will connect with a road from the Rio Grande to Denver, which is 800 miles more. It is to be a three feet gauge.

War Department Weather Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—Probabilities—In the Northwest, and thence over the upper lakes and southward to Arkansas and Tennessee, rising barometers, southwesterly to northwesterly winds, generally clear weather and lower temperatures. In the lower lake region, southwesterly winds, increasing pressures, and colder, partly cloudy weather. In the Middle and Eastern States and along the line of Canadian stations, southwesterly to northwesterly winds, clearing and colder weather, with higher barometers to-morrow. In the Gulf and South Atlantic States, clearing weather and occasional light rain, with northerly winds, and lower temperatures to-morrow.

Personal.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 5.—Rev. Carlton A. Staples, late of Chicago, was installed as pastor of the First Unitarian Church, of this city, to-night.

THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

Lecture by Dr. Isaac Hayes, in the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, Last Evening.

An Interesting Account of His Experience While Hunting for the North Pole.

"A Winter's Adventure at the North Pole" was the title of the lecture delivered by Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, in the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, last evening, under the auspices of the Star Lecture Course. There was a full house. A map some twenty feet square, on which the Polar country was delineated, hung in front of the audience, and was used to illustrate the discourse. After a multiplicity of sweet sounds on the organ produced by the dexterous minipulation of Falk, the hardy explorer appeared. He looked as if he had seen forty summers and an Arctic winter thrown in, is a brunette, of medium height, of vigorous and hardy frame, speaks well, and delivers an entertaining and instructive lecture.

He remarked that there was a mistake in the title of his lecture, as he was not at the North Pole, and if he had been and spent a six months' night there, he would have "made a night of it" indeed. [Laughter.] He had reached within 420 miles of the Pole, however,—nearer than any other human being, unless Captain Hall, who was now hemmed in the ice, spending his second winter there, had already waved the Stars and Stripes right over the Pole. He hoped Hall had succeeded, and would return next year to tell them all about it. The various efforts to find a northwestern passage were explained. McClintock was the first to go through, having entered by Behring's Straits and came out by way of Baffin's Bay, but without his ship, which had to be abandoned. This was in 1858, when he discovered some relics of Sir John Franklin. The expectation of finding a commercial passage was abandoned after Franklin. Kane was sent out to seek Franklin, but did not find him. The lecturer was with Kane. He went again in 1860, in a schooner of 150 tons. They sailed directly for the Greenland Coast. The first sight of Greenland was chilly. The mountains were covered with snow, but beneath the cliffs were patches of verdure which gave the name to the country, and were welcome to the traveller's eye. The inhabitants of Greenland sailed to the American coast and proceeded as far south as Boston, between 1001 and 1009. Greenland was a vast reservoir of ice.

The interior of the country was a field of ice 1,200 miles long and 700 wide. From this field great rivers flowed. There were great glaciers. Chunks of ice slid off and started on southern voyages to the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. These were icebergs. He saw one three miles in circumference and 315 feet above water, and, as ice was seven times as deep below as above the surface, its total height was 2,520 feet. It weighed 27,000,000,000 of tons, enough to supply the cooling ingredient of sherry cobblers for the entire United States for a century, and if it could be sold in New York it would more than pay the national debt. [Applause.] In spite of the ice Greenland was inhabited. There were colonies, and Christian churches, and in many cases the Greenland Christians performed their duties well. His expedition pushed up Baffin's Bay, and got along very nicely until they met the ice flowing southward from the Pole. Still they worked northward until a fierce gale drove them back, and crowded them against the land. They lay under the lee of a 200 foot iceberg out of the way of the storm. The wind changed and the pool of water in which they floated was encroached upon by the ice, and the vessel was lifted with the power of 10,000 jackscrews high and dry on the top of an iceberg. At this time the brave sailors were betting with each other as to whether the vessel would [illegible] [Laughter.] Finally the ice gave way, and they were launched once more in their natural element. Two days after they got to land and the vessel was put into winter quarters. The shades of night were falling fast. They built a house over the vessel, and with two stoves went to work to keep themselves warm for the winter.

In this happy city they had a morning sun every twenty-four hours, though some of them might not know it. In the Arctic Circle there was only one sunrise in the year, but it was a long sunrise. In the same way the approach of darkness took three weeks to come on, and for three months after they saw no sunlight at all. The moon circled around them for half the month never setting. They also had the stars and the aurora borealis. The latter was an unexplained phenomena. He thought it was caused by electricity. Anyway, it was of great magnificence. The Arctic night was desolate. They were 1,000 miles away from the nearest outpost of civilization. They had to live in their own little world, but fifteen men did not make much of a world. The night affected their complexion, and when day light came back they looked like spermaceti candles. [Applause.] They spent the winter reading books, teaching, school and printing the *Weekly News*, and lecturing; they had a fiddle, but the fiddler fiddled out all his tunes, and they had to threaten to break his fiddle over over his head if he did not stop fiddling. [Laughter.] They had a famous snorer on board. His snore sounded weird in the silence and loneliness of the Arctic regions. The fiddler played the snore on his fiddle, and the snore was chronicled in the paper. The snorer got mad, and the *Weekly News* growing personal, had to be suppressed—the first assault on the liberty of the Press within the Arctic Circle. [Laughter.] He often took rambles over the ice by himself. It was very lonesome. There was no sound, except the rise and fall of the ice as it moved up and down lazily with the current. The beating of his heart broke the stillness of the Arctic night. The stillness was fearful and oppressive.

The sun was welcomed back after 138 days' absence. They gave him three times three cheers and then cheered him all day. The first day was ten minutes long. The days grew by degrees, and when the summer came the sun shone all the time. They set out in April with a boat to go north over the ice in search of an outlet for the vessel. After thirty days, during which they made but sixty miles, they gave it up and started out with two sledges drawn by dogs. They had bought the dogs from a native found upon an island. He was an odd specimen of the human race. His upper garments were fashioned out of fox skins, and his pantaloons out of bear skins, likewise his boots. His skin was covered with forty years' accumulation of grease and dirt. His face was as round and flat as the bottom of a tub. It was a decidedly Chinese cast of countenance, with very little nose. This fellow had three wives, seven children, and twenty dogs. The children were lively and gay, the girls had dolls, and the boys sleds, and were cutting up shines like children the world over. They lived in a hut, how he could imagine. He tried to wean that man away from having so many wives, but he could not see it. He wanted another, and so did his wives, so that they would not have so much to do. His notion of Heaven was an island with green grass, eternal sunshine, and pots in which were boiling walrus, seals, reindeer, and other Esquimaux dainties. Each man got a pot to himself, and had something wholesome to eat forever and ever. When the missionaries first went to Greenland, they drew vivid pictures of hell, but, it being warm, the natives rather liked it than otherwise. [Laughter.]

They experienced some quite cold weather—69 deg. below zero—on their journey north in the sleds. They reached the open seat at latitude 83 degrees. He gave the name of Cape Union to the most northerly point of Grinnell Land. The Polar Sea was open, and he believed there were constant currents flowing through it. The water around the Pole would not freeze, as the wind constantly kept the waves in motion. Could they have transported their boats to the icy banks of that open sea, they would have been able to navigate it. But they had to retreat to the vessel after a sled ride of 1,300 miles, the longest on record, he believed.

The vessel was ten months locked up in the ice, and so badly shattered that they had to return, and glad enough were they to feel again the influence of the sun and warm weather. They intended to return the next year and explore the Polar basin, but the war prevented. Captain Hall was now there, and they should all wish him success. Grinnell Land was part of the United States, and the North Pole should be under the Stars and Stripes, too. [Applause.]

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Philadelphia police, on Wednesday night, raided the gambling establishments on Ninth street, and captured thirteen men and their gambling paraphernalia.

The two convicts who effected their escape from the Pennsylvania Western Penitentiary on Monday morning are still at large.

The dry-goods store at Hudson, Mich., owned by Ehrlich, of Norwalk, O., and conducted by Kraus Brothers, agents, was entered by burglars on Wednesday night, and goods to the amount of $3,000 were abstracted. A reward of $500 is offered for the arrest of the burglars.

Hans Christian Andersen, the poet, is seriously ill.

An engine and baggage car of a passenger train going west on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, was thrown from the track at Grand Mound, Iowa, yesterday morning, by a misplaced switch. No one injured.

Edward Mills, of Pikeville, Ohio, after eating his dinner, on Wednesday, took his gun down, and was blowing in it to see if it was loaded, having his foot on the lock of the gun. His foot slipped and the gun went off, shooting him through the head. He died shortly after.

A jury was obtained yesterday in the case of General J. W. S. Brown, of Memphis, for killing Captain Theodore Adams, last spring, for the seduction of his daughter. The case will probably occupy the remainder of the week.

The Commission to amend the State Constitution of New York, yesterday adopted resolutions of regret at the great public loss caused by the death of Mr. Greeley, and of sympathy with the bereaved family. The Commission adjourned to January 8.

On Thursday evening, as a train on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway was nearing Glendale, Thomas Moran, a brakeman, fell from the platform of a car, while running at full speed, and sustained injuries which, it is feared, will prove fatal. He was picked up in an insensible condition and moved to his home in Dayton, where he now lies in a critical condition.

A COMMERCIAL DISASTER.

The Failure of Messrs. Bowles Brothers & Co.---Action of the Creditors of the Firm---Effect of the Failure on Americans Abroad.

London (Nov. 18) Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

The proceedings at the meeting on Saturday of the creditors of Bowles Brothers & Co. are not well calculated to relieve the apprehensions of those who have feared the failure with